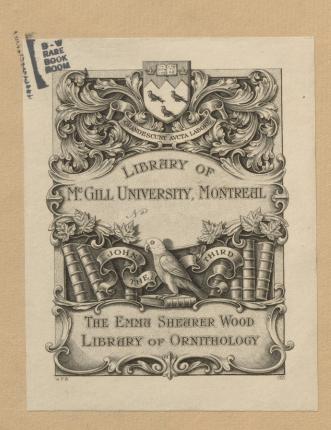
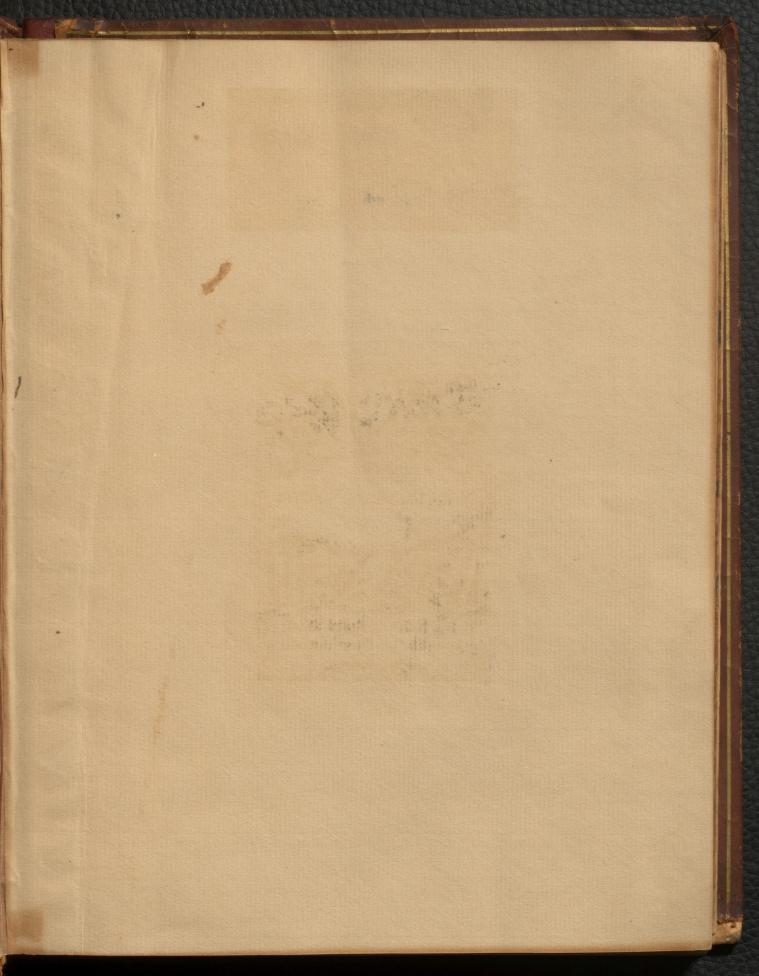
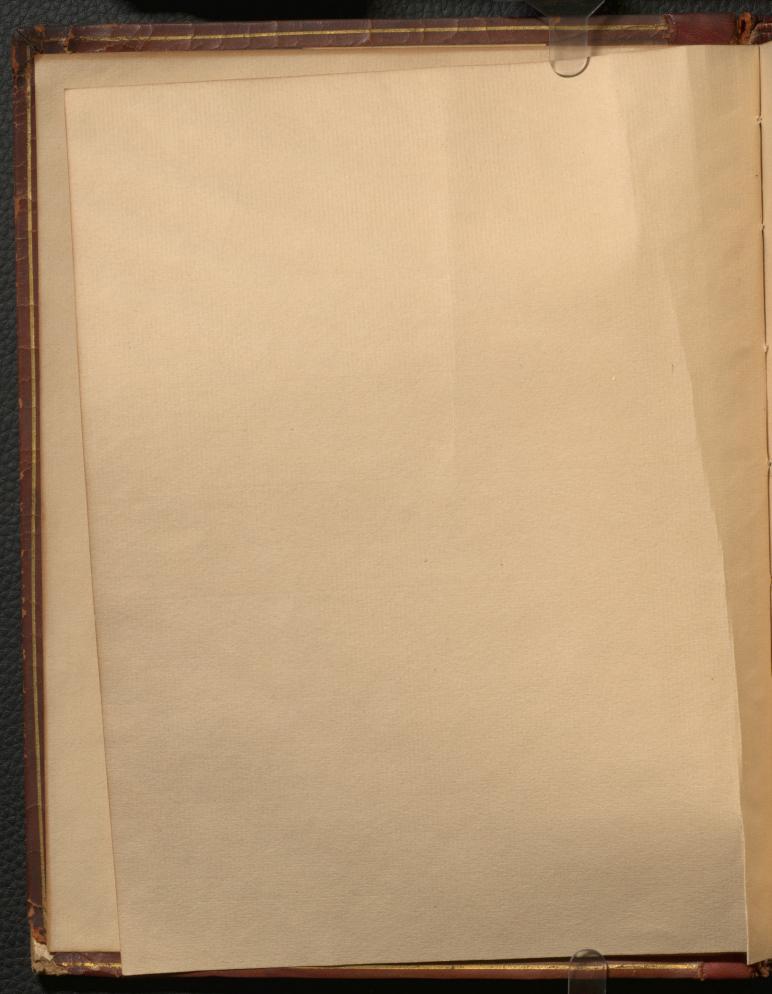


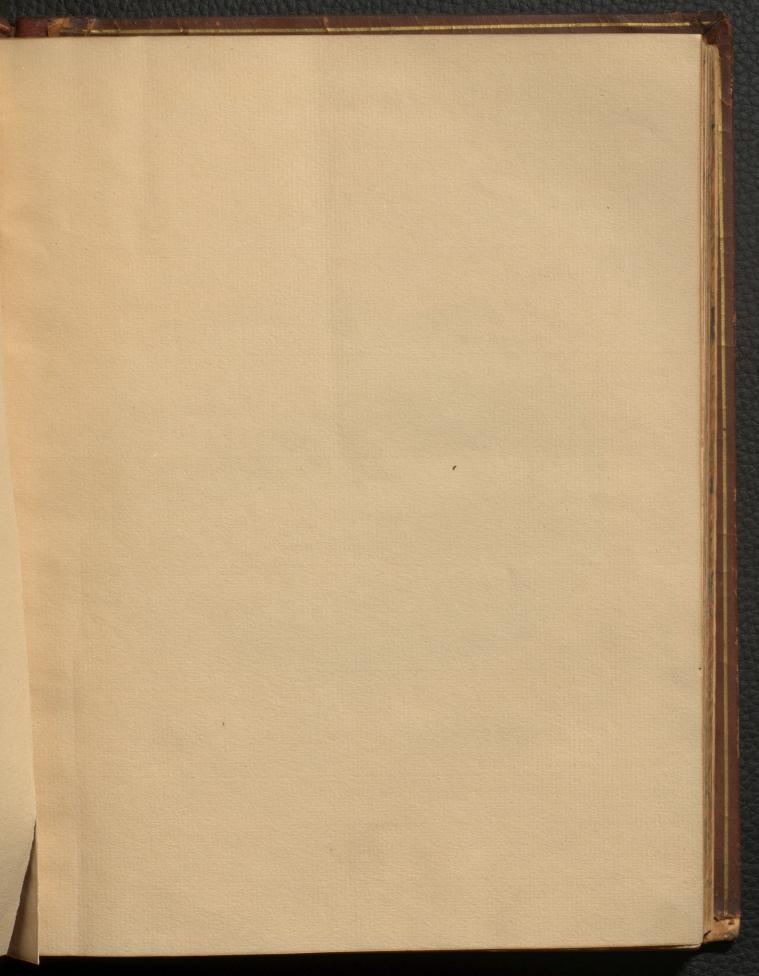
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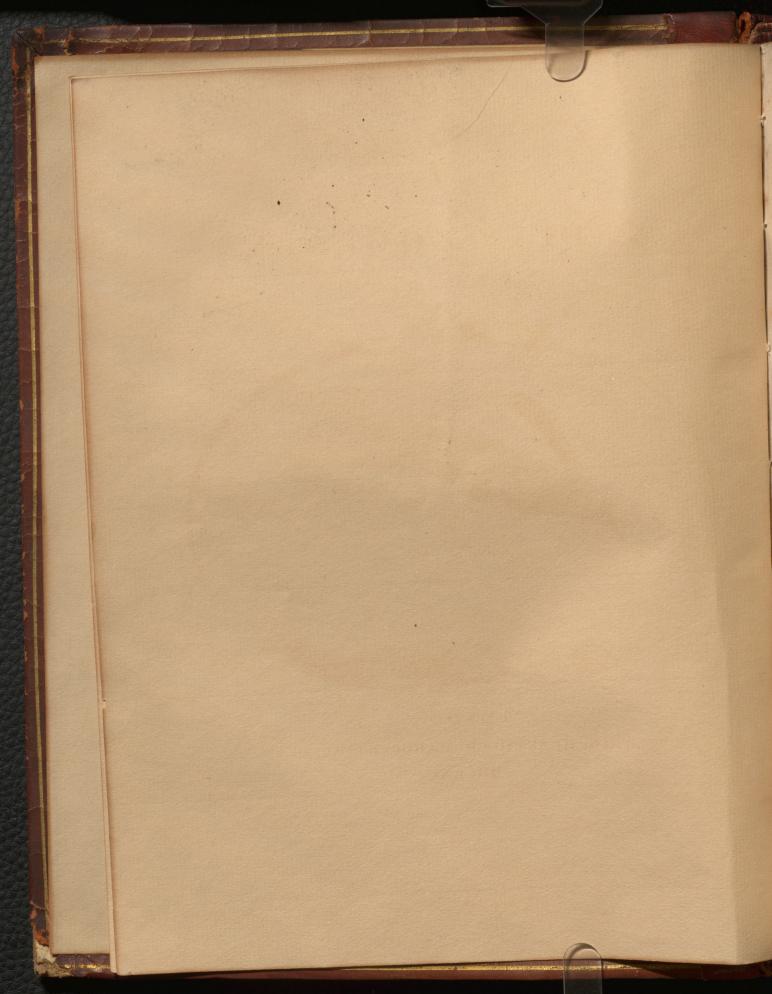
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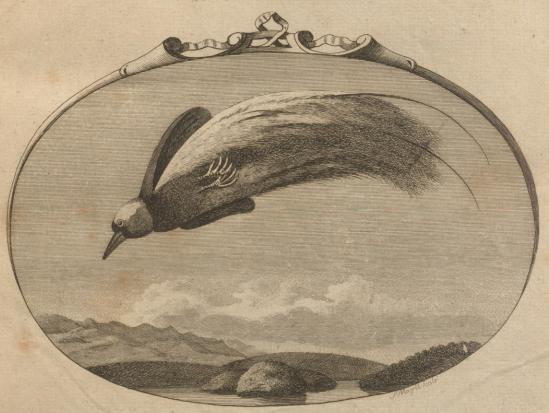






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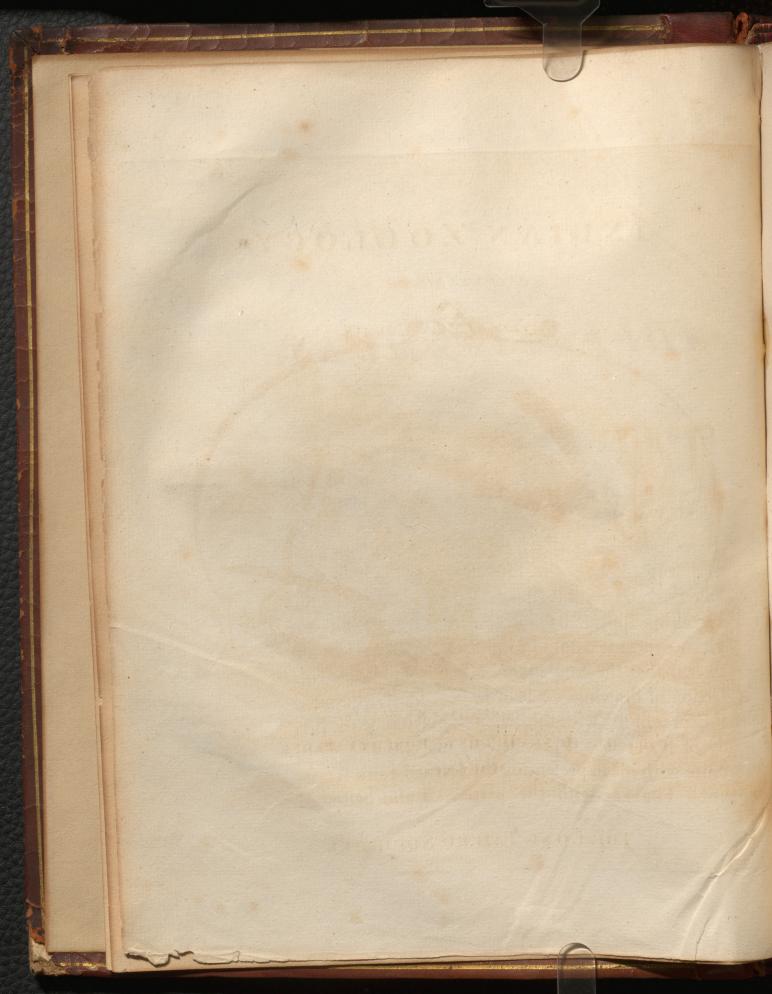
SECOND EDITION.



LONDON.

Printed by HENRYHUGHS, for ROBERT FAULDER.

MDCCXC.



ADVERTISE MENT.

In the year 1769. The descriptive part fell to my share: the expence of the plates was divided between Mr. Banks, now Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet; John Gideon Loten, Esq; a governor in Ceylon; and myself. Twelve only were engraved and published: soon after which, the undertaking appeared so arduous that the design was given over. It would be injustice to Mr. Loten not to say, that the etchings are taken from his sine collection of drawings made in India: for he alleviated the cares of life with the delicious pursuits of the study of Nature. I prevaled on my two friends to unite with me in presenting the learned John Reinhold Forster with the plates. I also bestowed

on

on him three others, engraven at my own expence, before the work was dropped. These were never published in England; but when Dr. Forster left our island, he took the whole with him, and in 1781 printed, at Halle, in Saxony, an edition very highly improved, and translated into Latin and German. He prefixed to it a most elaborate lucubration de Finibus et Indole Aeris, Soli, Marisque Indici; described the subjects of the three additional plates; and inferted, after the description of the fifteenth plate, a most learned differtation on the genus of the BIRDS OF PARADISE, and on the PHOENIX. He added feveral notes; and at the end presented his readers with a Faunula of the quadrupeds and birds of the extensive region of In-DIA and its islands.

The last year, Mr. Robert Faulder, of New Bondfreet, bookseller, applied to me for permission to
reprint this very imperfect performance. I consented; but advised him by all means to get the
additions by Dr. Forster translated, and an improved
Faunula to be formed from the best authorities
which

which could be procured: but, having myself abjured all future publications, referred him for that labor to any gentlemen willing and able to do justice to the performance. I took the liberty of pointing out three friends, of indisputable abilities, and of whose kind services I had long and useful experience.

Dr. Aikin, of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, with great chearfulness undertook the translations: Mr. John Latham, of Dartford, Kent, justly celebrated for extending the study of Ornithology far beyond any naturalist of our days; and the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, rector of Aber, in Caernarvonshire, underwent the task of arranging the very numerous subjects of the Indian Faunula. The more laborious part, relative to the Insects, fell to the share of Mr. Latham: the rest to that of Mr. Davies. A more complete enumeration was never formed, considering the extent of the country; and the materials imported into our islands. Science has of late years found its way into our most distant possessions; and we gather its fruits: the Faunula

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is a sufficient proof of the richness of the harvest. Collectors at home, or in the distant Indostan, will find considerable benefit from this part of the work. It will direct their researches, or instruct them in the arrangement of the new acquisitions. If my past labors can in any shape contribute in the lest to the amusement of the individual, or to the public in general, the reslection cannot fail bestowing on me the most pleasing sensation.

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing, March 1, 1791.

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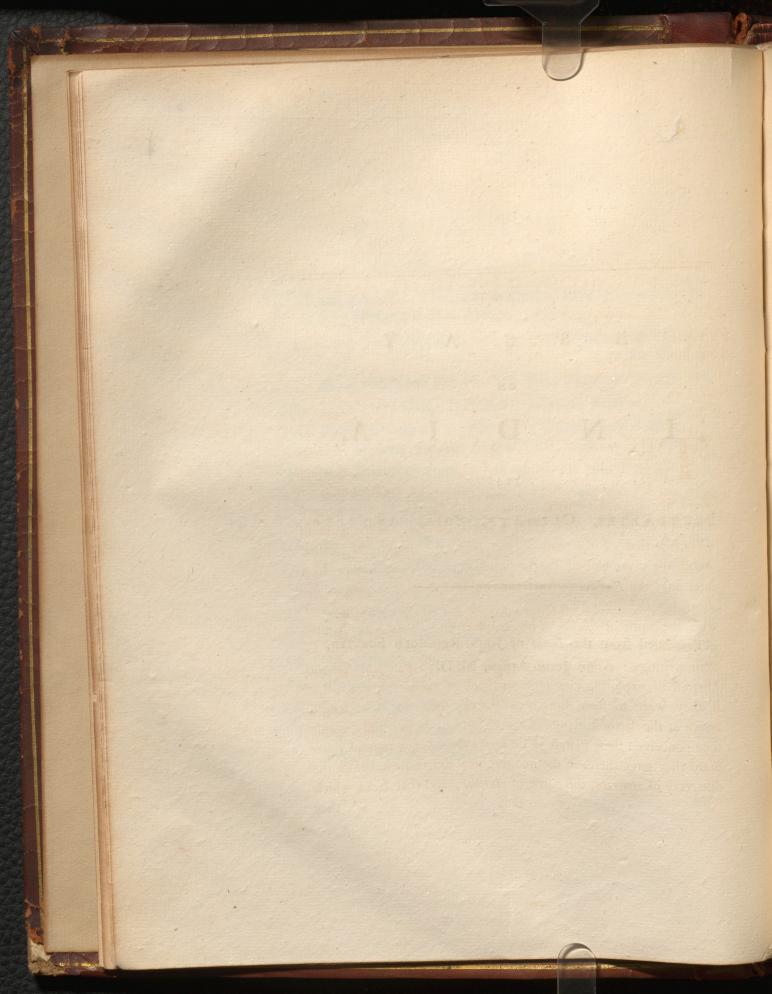
I N D I A,

ITS

BOUNDARIES, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND SEA.

Translated from the Latin of John Reinhold Forster,
By John Aikin, M.D.

50 52 53



HE name of India is probably derived from Hind, or Hindu, the appellation of the people inhabiting it, which the Spaniards and Portuguese, the first navigators to India, were accustomed to write Gentu. The Greeks, who penetrated through Persia into India, received from the Persians the name of Hind, as that of the nation; but they also improperly called Indus, the river named by the inhabitants Sind or Sindo. In a later age, the Romans termed the country, India, the people, Indians, but the river also, Indus; yet they were not unacquainted with the name of Sindi. The Arabians and Persians again employed the names of Sind, and Hind, which occur frequently in their writings. After the Portuguese began to navigate for the purpose of exploring new regions, many of them suspected, that if they were to fleer directly westward, they would at length arrive at the farthest islands in the vicinity of India; and because they conceived these islands to lie before those Indian regions (ante illas) they gave them, in the geographical charts made before the discovery of America, the name of Antilles; and that India, which B 2

AN ESSAY ON INDIA,

they supposed situated behind the Antilles, they named the West Indies, because it might be reached by failing westward. Hence appears the reason why in our age the name of Indies is so widely extended.

THAT India whence the animals now to be described are taken, is East India. But even here there is much variation as to the countries to which this name is proper and peculiar. In the first place it is maintained, that India is only wherever the Hindu nation inhabits, or the country called by the Persians, Hindostan, which is comprehended between the rivers Sind and Ganges, closed to the north by the ridge of Imaus or Caucasus; and on the fouth surrounded by the ocean; so that the whole peninsula on this side the Ganges, belongs to Hindostan.

But in a more extended fense, the peninsula beyond the Ganges also is a part of India. And its limits are much more extensive, if under this second signification of India are reckoned all the islands of the Indian sea, from the east and north of Madagascar, as far as New Holland, and thence eastward to the Philippine islands, together with New Guinea; and it is principally with this meaning that the English and Dutch sailors use the word India, and Mr. Pennant seems to have adopted it in his account of the animals of India.

From what has been faid, it will be evident that a disquisition concerning the climate, soil, and seas of *India*, thus largely understood, will be a matter of much difficulty.

Mount Imaus, arising in the very borders of Persia, and whose northern ridge separates India from Bokara or Battria, from Caspinire or Caspatyrus, from the kingdom of Tibet, and from the Chinese province of Yunnan, terminates at length in the kingdom

MOUNTAINS.

of Tonquin, and runs out into other branches. At the root of this mountain the temperature of the air is very various; for in the winter feafon the country is buried in snow and frost, not, however, for a long time. Those fummits alone from which the Sind and Ganges are principally fed, are covered with perpetual snow. Yet even the plain tract at the mouths of the Ganges is not entirely free from frost during winter, fince the inhabitants collect ice artificially prepared, for cooling liquors in the heat of fummer, although Fabrenbeit's thermometer never finks below 42. But in the fummer feafon the inhabitants undergo the most intense heats, arising to the 114th, nay even to the 120th degree of Fabrenbeit's thermometer; fo that men are scarcely able to breathe, plunge into water up to the chin, and afcend the higher trees that they may inhale a fomewhat cooler breeze; whilft they whose occupations oblige them to endure the hot air abroad, not unfrequently fall fuddenly dead. The birds too are often killed by the heat, while flying, or fitting on trees, and fall to the ground.

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dom of THEN, as the flat country is inundated about the folftice by the fwoln waters of the *Ganges*, which returning into their channel, leave many flagnant pools, the exhalations raifed by the fun's heat form a body of intenfely hot vapour, extremely noxious, fo as to occasion putrid fevers of the highest malignity, which frequently prove fatal within three hours.

Let us now pass into the peninsula of *India* on this side the Ganges, and examine the nature of its climate and soil. This part of *India* is divided into two parts by the ridge of mountains called Gatté; and while summer reigns on one side, winter prevails on the other. This chiefly proceeds from the winds, which,

GREAT HEATS.

from Ottober to April, blow constantly from the north; and from April to Ottober, from the fouth. For the space of some weeks before this change, there is generally scarcely any wind; but at the commencement of the change, fuch tempests arise as to cause great damage to mariners. On the eastern fide of the peninfula, called the coast of Coromandel, the sky from April to October is constantly serene without a shower, but from October to April is the rainy feason. On the western or Malabar coast, on the contrary, there is no rain from October to April, but very heavy rains fall from May to September. During the fair feafon, intense heat infests the whole coast; but in the rainy season, the temperature is at intervals more moderate, and at that time all the rivers fwell, and their streams are partly distributed through the fields for the purpose of fertilising them, and partly are received into ponds or great receptacles, where the water is preserved with care, to be let into the fields at proper periods.

The region of *India* beyond the *Ganges* has nearly the fame climate with the peninfula on this fide; but it is particularly well watered by large rivers. Of these we shall first mention the *Babramputter (Burrampooter)* which slows through the whole country of *Tibet*, from the very confines of *Cashimire*, and, after it has crossed the kingdom of *Assam*, enters that of *Bengal* at *Rangamatty*, and at length, just upon the coast of the *Indian* sea, mixes its waters with those of the *Ganges*, in an equally copious stream, and thus enters the sea in a common channel. Next, the rivers *Ava*, *Pegu*, and *Tenasserim*, rising in the *Tibet* mountains, after watering the kingdoms whose names they bear, enter the bay of *Bengal* on the western side of the peninsula.

THE Menam and Menam-kom, or Siam and Cambodia rivers,

flow

RIVERS.

flow down from the mountains which part the province of Yunnan in China, from India. All the above rivers, the Babramputter excepted, take their course through large vallies, enclosed on each side by ridges of hills. On the approach of the sun to the tropic of Cancer, the snow on these mountains is dissolved, and all these vallies are overslowed, like Egypt by the Nile. When the rivers return into their channel, the moistened countries are sown chiesly with rice, which yields a very rich increase. The kingdoms of Cochinchina, and Tonquin, are bounded to the east by the sea, and to the west by a ridge of mountains separating them from the kingdoms of Cambodia, and Laos. From this ridge many rivers descend, which, after they have watered the country for a short tract, mingle with the sea.

The foil of all *India* hitherto described is rich; and, by the cultivation of the populous nations, which from the remotest ages have inhabited these regions, and addicted themselves to agriculture, is rendered extremely sertile. And, by reason that so many nations, and such various species of animals, have for such a course of ages putressed with the vegetables of this fruitful land, the soil, lixiviated with water and mixed with ashes, affords to *Europe* a great quantity of nitre, the principal ingredient of its gunpowder. Rice is chiefly sown in moist situations, and supplies these people, who live a *Pythagorean* life, with a food of easy preparation, and extremely cheap. There is another kind of rice, which grows even on the hills, and spares the cultivators the labor of watering.

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THE marshes are covered with thick beds of reeds; and, near the mouths of the largest rivers, overgrown with impenetrable groves of mangles. Among the cultivated tracts, here and there SOIL.

MARSHES.

11-37

dry spots are observed, covered with briars and thickets. The parts neglected by human culture are full of woods, which abound with the most beautiful and fingular birds, especially parrots, peacocks, pigeons, and others infinitely diverlified with the gayest and most varied plumage; together with herds of antelopes, tribes of monkeys, and numbers of lions and tygers. The elephant, and rhinoceros, also inhabit these forests, which scarcely ever lose their leaves, but are always verdant, and perpetually loaded with fruits of one kind or another.

ISLANDS.

WINDS.

NATURE wears a different form in the islands of the Indian sea. But, that we may the better understand the nature of the climate, and the temperature of the atmosphere, it will be of particular use to consider the course of the winds which prevail in these seas. Between both tropics the wind almost constantly blows from the east; and at the equinoxes, about the line, the course of the wind is directly from east to west. For the sun in the day-time heats the air; and about noon, when it is vertical, the atmosphere glows with heat, and therefore is rarefied; at the fame time, the fun, feeming rapidly to move from east to west, on account of the diurnal revolution of the earth, causes noon successively in different regions. Towards evening, when the fun is in the west, the air from both fides of the globe, as likewise from the east, rushes towards the west, and follows the sun, in order to balance the rarefaction of the heated atmosphere: this current of air is the east wind. The greater the distance from the equinoctial line in each hemisphere, the more the wind inclines to the north or fouth. Now, when the fun arrives at the tropic of Cancer, the east wind follows it; but the east-north-east and north-east extend beyond the tropic of Cancer into the northern hemisphere,

whilft,

whilst, on the contrary, the east-south-east, and south-east scarcely reach farther than the equinoctial line. And when the sun recedes to the tropic of Capricorn, the east wind follows it there too; but the east-north-east, and north-east scarcely reach beyond the line, rarely to the tropic; while the east-south-east, and south-east spread far into the southern hemisphere. These observations are generally true concerning the winds within the tropics, and especially in the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

EVERY where within the tropics, on approaching within three or four leagues of land, a breeze is met with blowing from sea to land, from nine in the morning to sun-set; and from land to sea, from about ten at night to sun-rise. These observations also hold in general with respect to the winds in the vicinity of lands within the tropics.

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In the *Indian* fea, from *O&tober* to *April*, the east-north-east, and north-north-east winds prevail as far as the line. But during the same season, from the line southwards to about the 14th degree, the west, west-south-west, and south-west are the prevailing winds; and beyond this space, the east-south-east, and south-east. From *April* to *O&tober*, in the northern hemisphere, the west, west-south-west, and south-west winds reign: to the south of the equinoctial, as far as about the 12th degree, the east, and east-south-east; and beyond that point, the east-south-east, and south-east. These prevailing winds are by sailors termed the *Monsoons*; and from them some inferences may be drawn as to the temperature of the air. The winds which blow across great tracts of land heated by the sun's rays, acquire a great degree of heat; and the greater space they pass over, the more scorching they prove. But wherever winds blow over the sea, they are cooled

by the evaporation of the water: hence all shores and islands, though situated under the hottest sun, enjoy the benefit of temperate sea breezes.

ORIGIN OF THE

If we mean to confider the nature of the foil in the Indian islands, we must attend to their two-fold form and origin. Some are lofty, and if of moderate fize, they have generally a conical shape. On examination of the mountain and strata in this case, it will prefently be obvious that the whole island has emerged from the bottom of the fea through the force of subterranean fire; for all parts are full of volcanic remains. Actually burning mountains are likewise not uncommon in these islands. All the high islands which I have surveyed between the tropics, in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, were found to contain scoria, eructated ashes, and liquested matter, the manifest vestiges of intestine fires. And that the fame takes place with regard to the islands of the Indian fea, is rendered probable by fo many volcanoes yet to be feen among them, by the testimony of various navigators and eye-witnesses, and by the stones, evidently resembling scoria and melted rock, brought from thence. It is wonderful that ashes thrown up from volcanoes, and other scoriaceous matters comminuted and mixed with the earth, should constitute a foil inferior to none in fertility; but it is certain that most plants thrive most luxuriantly in this foil, and that trees of all kinds grow in it to a stupendous magnitude.

THERE are within the tropics other islands, low, and little elevated above the surface of the sea. All of this kind are the workmanship of zoophyte vermes, which raise on all sides from the bottom of the sea their mansions of a calcareous matter, whence at length are sormed rocks and stony shallows very dan-

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gerous to navigators. Since for the most part easterly winds are frequent in these seas, these animalcules, as if actuated by instinct, endeavour to exclude the waves driven by the winds, by means of their stupendous works; and therefore, carrying on the artful structure of their calcareous or stony habitations, they extend them in long arms, which at last unite in a circle, within which they include a portion of calm untroubled fea. On the opposite or windward fide, the waves continually throw up fragments of corals, which, accumulating by degrees, form a mound against the force of the billows, and on that part the sea is rendered gradually shallower; whilst on the other side, immediately under the arms raised by the zoophytes, the sea is of astonishing depth; and not unfrequently a part of the work remains open, for the ingress and egress of the tide. In the coral banks themselves, fand is collected by the waves, which afford foil and aliment for the feeds of shore plants brought thither by the sea; and these plants at length perishing, gradually create and accumulate a vegetable mould. If by chance a cocoa-nut be carried by the sea to these spots, it germinates, and grows into a tall tree, bearing and diffeminating many nuts, fome of which again germinating, foon form a palm-grove, affording shade to birds, and other animals, and fupplying navigators, driven to the place by stress of weather, with a grateful food and liquor. The bay included within the arms constructed by the zoophytes is a receptacle for fishes which require a calm unagitated sea, and thus another food from the animal kingdom is presented to strangers. The shallows, too, afford quiet and desirable situations to mollusca, and shell-fish of all kinds, and contribute much towards supplying the inhabitants of the islands with a variety of food.

C 2

THE

USEFUL TREES,

THE greater islands of the Indian sea, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Luçonia, Mindanao, Ceram, Gilolo, Waighen, and the isle of Papua or New Guinea, are all mountainous, and full of burning or extinguished volcanoes. They are covered with evergreen woods and reed-grounds, luxuriant in various tropical fruits, productive of all kinds of spices, and of many drugs valuable in medicine and the arts, especially Camphor, Benzoin, Gamboge, Sanders, the Amomums, Costus, Zedoary, Galangal, the Peppers, Snakeroot, Dragons-blood, and many others which need not here be enumerated. These islands, enriched with so many and great. advantages, are everywhere inhabited by various animals; their woods and thickets are thronged with innumerable birds; their feas abound in fishes of all kinds, the greatest part of which have never been examined by naturalists; and what vast treasures of shell-fish their shores, marine rocks, and the bottom of their seas contain, may be gathered from hence, that for at left a century that these seas have been frequented by Europeans, they have continually been offering formewhat new to the curiofity of men whose avarice or vanity has prompted them to collect such stores from all parts. Nor are these regions destitute of inhabitants, differing from each other in colour, shape, manners, dress, religion, and language. For some tribes in the interior recesses of the woods and mountains preserve their antient savage state, treat all strangers as enemies, and devour the slain; others, adopting gentler manners, and formed to commerce, and even to submiffion, become daily more civilized.

Thus much, concerning the limits, climate, foil, and feas of India, I thought necessary to prefix, in order to render what follows more perspicuous.

The same said

ON THE

BIRDS OF PARADISE,

AND THE

PHOENIX.

THE Birds of Paradise are a genus of birds scarcely as yet sufficiently known to the ornithologists, because sew of them are imported into Europe, and those, too, mutilated in their seet, wings, and other parts, or distorted by having a stick thrust within their skins, and thus too much lengthened. No real naturalist ever had the fortune to see a live Bird of Paradise, or to have observed their manners and economy *; for they inhabit a region visited by very sew Europeans, since scarcely any but sailors and merchants are permitted to penetrate into the remotest east, the country of the Paradise-birds. The history of this genus is therefore still full of falsities, or rather buried in such darkness, that we can scarcely hope to gain more and truer information concerning them, till some person, by a journey into these parts, is

ng

^{*} Sir Joseph Banks did me the favor of communicating the drawing of the common Bird of Paradife, brought alive to England, drawn from the life. T. P. enabled,

enabled, by his own observations and experiments, to give the public some accounts more ample and exact than we hitherto

possess. IT is most certain that these birds were never known to the antients; and whatever the Egyptian priefts delivered concerning their Phanix, has little agreement with the Bird of Paradife. But, that there may not be the left doubt remaining on these points, we shall collect what has been faid by the antients concerning the Phanix, and, after the passages are brought in view, briefly examine them. Herodotus, the father of history, relates (l. ii. 73.) that the Phanix is a bird of the shape and size of an eagle, decorated with gold-coloured and purple wings; but he frankly confesses that he had never seen the bird, but knew it only by its picture. Pliny (l. x. c. 2.) confirms that the Phanix is of the fize of an eagle, with the splendour of gold around his neck; the rest of the body purple; having a blue tail spotted with rosecolored feathers; combs adorning his face, and a creft of feathers, his head. This was the antient opinion concerning the form and colours of the Phanix; but the fame Pliny relates from Manilius, that the conversion of the great year corresponds with the life of this bird, from which period the same course of seasons, and position of the heavenly bodies, is renewed; and that this takes place about noon on the day that the sun enters Taurus. Horapollo delivers the fame notion respecting the Phanix. " They (the Egyptian priefts) meaning to fignify the conversion of the great year, paint the Phanix." These notions are then to be explained from the theology of Egypt.

THE Sun, which produces the feasons, is the Egyptian Osiris, a deity whose name has the same signification; for Oeisch-iri in the

Egyptian

Egyptian tongue, is the maker of seasons. But almost all the male gods, especially, of the Egyptians, expressed the virtues and powers of the Sun. Hence, the vernal sun, when it is peculiarly vigorous, and operates with most power, according to the discipline of the Egyptian priests, was Hercules, whom they therefore called Dsemmenuti, the virtue of God, or of the Gods. The same Hercules, according to Athenagoras (pro Christianis, p. 18.) or, as Damascus has it (περι αρχαν ap. Wolff. Anecdot. iii. p. 254.) "that principle was named, time void of old age, and likewise Hercules." Nor is it to be omitted, that in the obelisk of king Ramesses, the sun is called the lord of seasons, which in the Egyptian language is Sesoeisch, or Sesosis.

The annual revolution of the fun makes a year of twelve months; but the Egyptian year, long, was only 365 days; whence, every fourth year, four true folar years exceeded as many Egyptian years a fingle day, which they were not accustomed to intercalate. Hence the seasons of the year wandered through the whole Egyptian year; and hence of the solar years as first fixed by Julius Casar the dictator, 1460 equal 1461 vague Egyptian years. On this account, the Egyptian priests were accustomed to call four years with the day of intercalation, the year of God; and 1461 vague Egyptian years made the great year of God, that is, of the Sun. And they taught, that at this great period, the conversion of the great year took place, at which also the Phanix regenerated—shew from Arabia to the city of the sun, and deposited his father's body on the altar.

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It will now appear, why the Orphics, in hymn xi. to Hercules 3. address him by the title of various-formed father of time. And Plutarch, in his treatise on Isis and Oscis, asserts, "that the

the Egyptians fable Hercules to be placed in the sun, and to revolve with it." For, from these premises, it might justly be said, with Nonnus of Panopolis, l. xl. p. 683, "that Hercules rolls round the whole earth in the glittering orb of the sun, and carries round with him the year, the son of time." Every common year, therefore, is a year of God; and the great year, the son of time, which, in the Egyptian language, would be Dsphenoeisch, and, on account of the harshness of the first letter, the Greeks would make it points, Phanix. This origin of the name adds strength to my opinion, since it is perfectly agreeable to the doctrine of the Egyptians concerning these things, and at the same time exactly expresses all the sacred sables of their priests relative to the Phanix.

THAT the fabulous Phanix of the Egyptians has nothing in common with the Birds of Paradife, will be fufficiently manifest from what has been faid; yet it is not altogether without reason that we have here treated on the Phanix; for the first Portuguese navigators to the Indian islands called the Birds of Paradife, paffaros da sol, Birds of the sun, in the same manner as the Egyptians had regarded the Phanix as a fymbol of the annual revolution of the fun, and the conversion of the great year. The inhabitants of the isle of Ternate call these birds Manu-co-Dewata; Birds of God. The French, English, and Germans have adopted the name of Birds of Paradife. All these names seem to attribute somewhat of a celestial origin to the birds. The name Manu-co-Dewata has induced fome writers of natural history to call the bird Manucodiata (Edwards, t. 110. Marcgrav. Brasil, 207. Raii Synops. Av. 21. n. 7. Briffon Ornithol. ii. p. 130.) and the illustrious count de Buffon, by cutting off part of the name, has made from

it his Manucode. Valentyne (vol. iii. p. 306, 313.) has treated at length of the Birds of Paradife. The Portuguese first saw them in Gilolo, Papua, and New Guinea. Many idle fables have been propagated concerning these birds; among which are to be reckoned, that they have no feet, are always on the wing, pass their lives in the air and feed on this element; on which account the inhabitants of these countries are accustomed to cut off their feet. But the people of the Aru islands have taught the Dutch in Banda better; and it is found that the feet are cut off in order that the birds may be more eafily preferved dry. The Indians, too, pay little regard to the feet, because they use the skins of the Birds of Paradise only to adorn their helmets in their games and mock combats. But the Aruans, 70 or 80 years ago, brought these birds with their feet. Pigafetta, who accompanied Ferdinand Magalhaens in his voyage, testified from ocular demonstration, about 1525, that they were not without feet. But the length and peculiar structure of the scapular feathers, prevent them from fitting on trees in windy weather; and if they are once blown down to the ground, they are utterly unable to raise themselves again by their wings. When taken by the natives, they are immediately killed, because their food is unknown, and they defend themselves courageously with their very strong beaks.

Of the Birds of Paradife there are about fix species *.

- 1. The great Paradise-bird of Aru.
- 2. The leffer Paradife-bird of Papua.
- 3. and 4. Two black species.

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^{*} The Faunula will produce many more.

5. The white Paradise-bird.

6. The unknown Paradise-bird.

7. The leffer King-bird, which is also to be reckoned among the Paradise-birds.

I. PARADISÆA APODA. GREATER BIRD OF PARADISE.

Latham Syn. ii. 474. Index, i. 194.

HE greater Paradife-bird is generally about two feet in length. Head, fmall: beak, the length of the head, hard, pale-coloured. Head and nape of the neck, yellow. Space round the eyes, black. Neck, beautifully resplendent with very soft, shining, emerald-coloured feathers: those of the breast, equally fost, of a pale yellowish-grey. Large chesnut-coloured wings. Back covered with the scapulars elongated, stiff, narrow, pale brown, very much refembling the loofe feathers of the oftrich. These expand while the bird flies; and therefore it is eafy for him to remain in the air. On the fides of the breast and belly are bundles of feathers, much shorter than the anterior ones, stiff, gold-coloured. From the rump arise two stiff feathers of great length, naked in the shafts, terminated with radiated plumes. Several birds of these countries are furnished with such long feathers, as the Belurus (Pylstaart) of Amboyna, the Alcedo Sariwak, and a species of Papuan parroquet. In size it little exceeds the blackbird. Feet short, with four strong toes. The inhabitants of Ternate call this species Burong Papua, Papua birds; and fometimes Manu-co-dewata, and also Soffu, or Sioffu. The Amboynese call them Manu-key-aru, birds of the islands Key and Aru, because

because the people of these islands bring them to Banda and Amboyna for fale. The Aruans give them the name of Fanaan. In fact, these birds are not found in the island Key, which is about 50 miles eastward of Banda, but are met with in the Aru islands. (which are 15 miles further to the east than Key) at the dry feafon of the western monsoon, and return to New Guinea at the commencement of the rainy feafon, as foon as the east wind begins to blow. They fly in flocks of about 30 or 40, led by a bird which the Aruans call King, but which is altogether distinct from the leffer Bird of Paradife. This leader is black with red spots, and constantly slies higher than the rest, which never separate from it, but immediately when it fettles, fettle too; whence they frequently perish, for if the leader settles on the ground, they are not able to rise on account of the peculiar structure of their feathers. Nor can they fly with the wind, for in that case their very long loofe feathers would be totally difordered: they therefore always fly against the wind, and carefully abstain from flight in a storm, which often throws them to the ground.

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While flying they are noify, like starlings; but their cry rather resembles the croaking of ravens, and is particularly audible, when in windy weather the incumbrance of their seathers brings them into imminent danger of falling to the ground. In the Aru islands they perch on the highest trees, especially on those of the small-leaved Waringha with red fruit, on which they chiesly subsist (Ficus Benjamina? Hort. Malab. iii. s. 35. Rumph. Amboin. iii. s. 90.) They are taken by the inhabitants with bird-lime, snares, or blunt arrows. But though many fall alive into the sowlers hands, they are immediately killed, and after embowelling, and generally cutting off their seet, they are sumigated

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with fulphur, and dried; in which state they are fold, for half a dollar in Banda, but in Aru they may be purchased for a large nail or piece of iron. The Dutch ships frequenting the sea between New Guinea and Aru (a distance of 18 or 20 miles) not unfrequently fee flocks of Paradife-birds croffing the fea from one to the other of these places, but always against the wind. If a more tempestuous gale than usual rises during their slight, they feek the upper and calmer regions of the air, and thus continue their courfe. The natives fasten these birds to their helmets in place of crefts, in real and mock fights; and often tie the whole or part of the skins to their swords. During the eastern monfoon their very long feathers fall; and in the western monsoon, within the space of four months, as the Aruans report, they are replaced by new ones.

II. PARADISEA APODA. LESSER. Latham Syn. ii. 474. Index, i. 194. \beta.

THE lesser Paradise-bird of Papua. This species is about twenty inches in length. Beak, lead-colored, paler towards the apex. Eyes, fmall, and furrounded with black. Neck, emerald-colored. Head, and back of the neck, dufky-yellowish. Wings, fmall and chefnut-colored. Breaft and belly, brown. Back, yellowish-grey. Long scapulars, about a foot in length, and paler than in the former species; which is in general to be observed of all the splendid colours in this species. The long bare feathers of the tail are constantly rejected by the inhabitants. In other respects, this species has every thing in common with the former.

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former. These birds also follow a leader; which, however, has more of a dark purple in his wings; but this leader is diffinguished from the 3d and 4th black kinds. The Papuan inhabitants of the island Missowal, (Mixoal, Maysol) relate that these Paradife-birds never migrate, but build nefts in the highest trees, where they are found by the Alfubris. The beak and neck are longer in the male than in the female. By the people of Ternate, and Tidore, this bird is called Toffu or Burong Papuwa, Papuabird. By the Papuans it is named Shag or Shague. The people of East Ceram give it the name of Samaleik; but in the isle of Sergbile, in New Guinea, it is called Thakke. It was formerly believed that these birds were found in Gilolo or Halamahera, and the adjacent islands to the fouth and fouth-east; but it is now certain that they are peculiar to the Papuan isles. These extend from the fouthern extremity of Gilolo, and northern coast of Ceram, as far as the western part of New Guinea. The largest of them are Missowal (Maysol) lying to the north of Ceram; and Salawatti, or Salawat, fituated near the country or island of Sergbile, in New Guinea. This last, in the earliest Portuguese maps, is improperly called Ceram, and is separated from New Guinea. These Paradife-birds perch on the highest trees of the mountainous region, and are killed with blunt arrows by the people of Miffowal. Others relate, that the natives medicate the water of which the birds are used to drink, with the India-berries (Menispermum Cocculus Linn.) whereby they are rendered fo stupid as to be taken by the hand. These birds commonly feed on the fruit of the Tshampeda-tree, which they perforate with their bills, and thus extract the kernels. It is fabled by some, that when these birds become weak with age, they fly a great height towards the fun,

fun, till they fall down dead. The Papuans, after killing and embowelling them, dry the cavity with a hot iron, and enclose them in a joint of bamboo, in order the better to preserve them.

III. and IV.

THE black Paradife-birds. The larger variety of these is fold by the natives without wings and feet, and therefore is very difficult to be described with accuracy. The remains are generally stretched out on a stick to the length of four spans. The feathers of the head, neck, and belly are black, filky, and mixed with a radiant hue of purple and gold. Beak, blackish, an inch long. From both fides spring bunches of feathers, somewhat similar to quill-feathers, but in reality very different from them, for this species is always offered to fale with the wings cut off. The feathers in these bunches are extremely soft, with broad webs like peacocks feathers, of a fine shining green, and all reverted; whence Valentyne suspects that they become reverted in the bamboo joints in which they are enclosed by the natives. Tail, wedge-shaped. Tail feathers next the abdomen, hairy; upper ones, longer, and pointed; those immediately beneath these, above a span and a half in length, stiff, with loose doubly compound rays, black above, shining below. The birds of this variety are brought only from the part of New Guinea called Sergbile. The inhabitants carry the skins dried upon sticks by fmoke, and enclosed in bamboo joints, to the island Salawat, and exchange them for hatchets and coarse cloths. The Papuans call them Shagawa, and also, Paradise-birds from Sergbile: in Ternate and Tidore, they are called Soffu-kokotu, Black Paradifebirds. birds. Sergbile is the most northern part of New Guinea, running out to a sharp promontory, situated beyond or to the east of Gilolo and the Papua island, and facing the north.

Besides the greater black Paradife-bird, there is a leffer variety. Its feathers are equally long, but not so thick; black above, not shining. This variety is also destitute of the shining peacock feathers found in the first. It likewise wants the three long pointed tail-feathers, which are proper to the greater kind. The Alfubris, or inhabitants of the mountainous part of the isle of Messowal, shoot these birds with arrows, and sell them to the people of Tidore.

V. PARADISEA ALBA, Latham Index, i. 197. β. WAYGHIHU. The same.

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THE white Paradise-bird is the rarest of all the species, and has two varieties, one entirely white, the other black and white. The first is very rare, and in habit much resembles the Paradise-bird of Papua. The second variety has its fore-part black, and back-part white, with twelve slender crooked almost naked feathers. This kind is the rarest of all, and is procured only through the people of Tidore, because it is sound in those Papuan isless only which are little frequented, particularly in Way-gbibu (called also Wadju, Wardju, and Waygiu.) Some suspect that they are imported from Sergbile, in New Guinea.

VI.

IN 1689, a new species of black Paradise-bird was first seen at Amboyna, brought from Missowal, about a foot in length, with a shining purplish hue. Head, middle-sized; bill, straight; back, as in the other species, adorned with purple-blue seathers, but under the wings, and on the belly, yellowish, as in the apodous species. Back of the neck, mouse-colored, greenish. In this kind it is observable, that on the scapulæ are bundles of green-edged seathers, which can be erected at pleasure, like wings. In place of a tail, it has twelve black, naked, setaceous and thready shafts, like pendulous seathers. Feet strong, with sharp claws. Head small; eyes encircled with black.

VII. PARADISEA REGIA. KING. Latham Syn. ii. 475.

Index, i. 194.

THE last species is the King-bird, which some reckon among the Paradise-birds; but, according to Valentyne, it is totally different from them. Linnæus and Buffon, however, refer them to the Paradise-birds, chiefly induced by the shape of the bill, and the seathers peculiar to this genus. This bird is about seven inches in length, and somewhat exceeds a titmouse in bulk. Head, and eyes (which are surrounded with a black circle) small. Beak, straight. Crown of the head, slame-colored: nape of the neck, blood-colored: neck and breast, chesnut, with a band of bright emerald. Wings, large for the body; quill-seathers black, with rays spotted and streaked with shining red. Tail, straight, short, and brown. Intermediate tail-seathers, long, thread-

thread-shaped, black, exceeding the rest a palm in length, with a lunated seathered tip, of a shining green above, brown below. Belly, spotted: from the sides proceed bundles of broad-rayed feathers, one part of the rays, green, the other, brown. Back, blood-brown, glossy like silk. Feet, like those of a lark; three toes before, one behind.

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This bird never affociates with the other species of Paradisebirds, but slies about the lonely thickets, wherever it sees red berries, nor ever sits upon tall trees.

In Aru it is called Wowi Wowi: in the Papua isles, Sopelo-o. The Dutch name it Kings-bird. It is chiefly brought from Aru-Sopelo-o; and especially from Wodjir, a well-known town of this island. The Aruans say they have never seen its nest; but suspect that it is a stranger from New Guinea, and there brings up its young, but never leaves Aru during the dry season of the western monsoon. It is taken in shares made of Gummatty, or with birdlime prepared from the Sukkom or bread-fruit (Artocarpus communis Forst. Charact.)

It is embowelled and dried, and fold in Banda. The Aruans put it in their helmets in their mock fights, and the game Tobakalil.

THE illustrious Buffon, or rather his friend Gueneau de Montbeillard, describes six Paradise-birds in his Hist. of Birds, tom iii. edit. in 4to: and tom v. edit. in 12mo, p. 207, 238. These birds seem also to be delineated in Daubenton's splendid Planches Enluminées, N° 254, 496, 631, 632, 633, 634. Sonnerat likewise describes and delineates the same six birds. We shall now therefore briefly compare these six birds with what we have above described at length from Valentyn, vol. iii.

F

I. L'oiseau

AN ESSAY ON INDIA,

I. L'oiseau de Paradis, is Valentyn's, 1. Paradisea major Aruana; and the Paradisea apoda Linn.

II. Le Manucode, is Valentyn's, 7. Avis regia; Paradisea regia Linn,

III. MAGNIFICENT. Latham Syn. ii. 477. Index, i. 195.

Le Magnifique, ou Manucode à bouquets, may seem in some respects reserable to Valentyn's Paradisea minor Papuana; though I consess it much differs from it.

IV. Superb. Latham Syn. ii. 479. Index, i. 196.

Le Superbe, ou Manucode noir, as delineated in the Planches Enlum. feems to be either a young bird, or a hen, or taken at the moulting feason; for Valentyn's 3. Paradisea nigra major, has long setaceous feathers in the tail; and the Hist. of Birds, as well as Daubenton's Le Superbe, are without them. What Gueneau de Monbeillard observes, however, is not to be overlooked; that the specimens in the royal Paris museum are ill kept, and have lost these long feathers by accident.

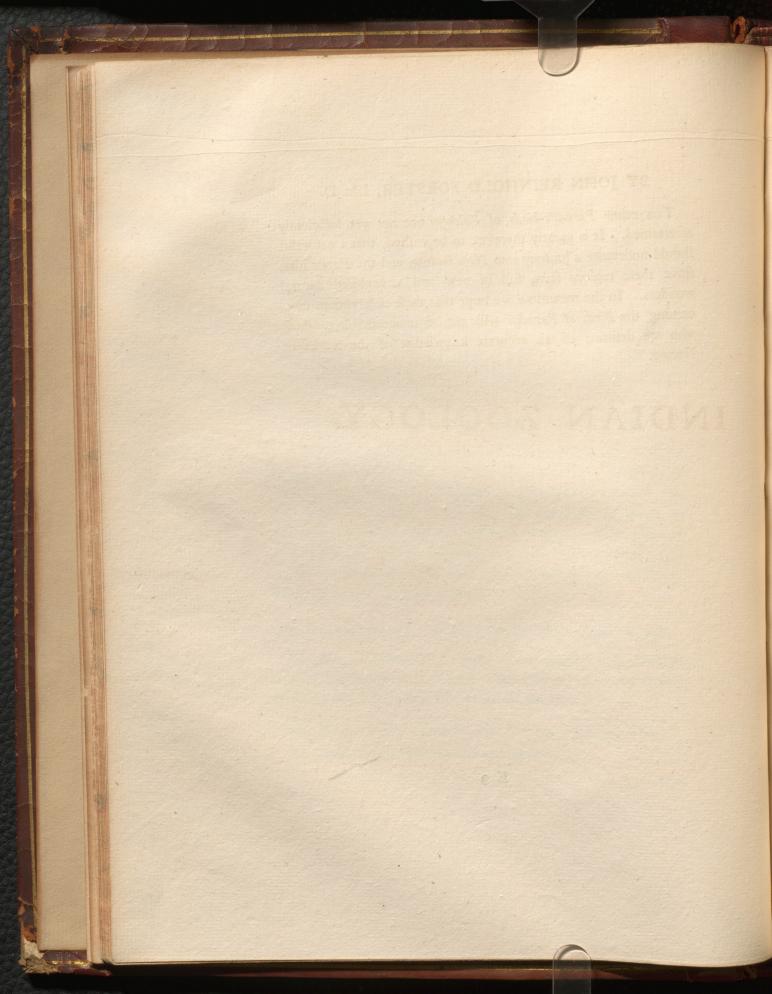
V. Gold-Breasted. Latham Syn. ii. 481. Index, i. 196.

Le Sifilet, ou Manucode à six filets. I can scarcely help thinking that this is Valentyn's, 4. Paradisea nigra minor, which by chance or design had lost its long filaments near the ears.

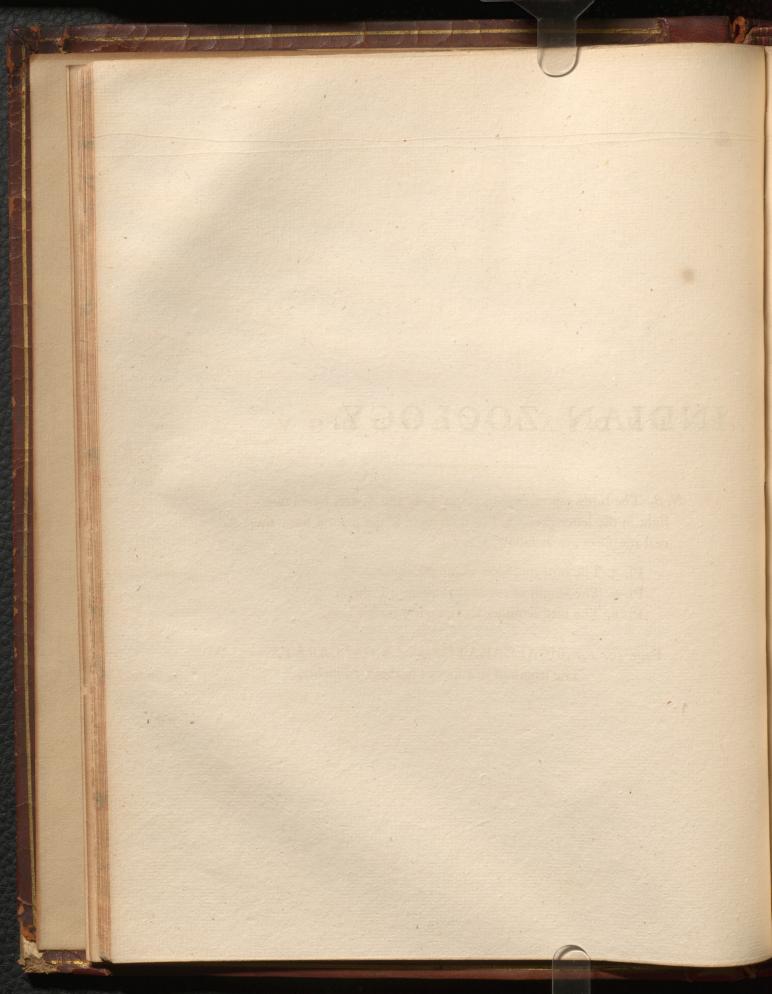
VI. Blue-GREEN. Latham Syn. ii. 482. Index, i. 197. Le Calybé, seems to be an obscure species.

THE

The other Paradise-birds of Valentyn are not yet sufficiently ascertained. It is greatly therefore to be wished, that a naturalist should undertake a journey into New Guinea, and the Papua isses, since these regions seem full of new and unexplored natural wonders. In the meantime we hope that these observations concerning the Birds of Paradise will not be unacceptable to those who are desirous of an accurate knowledge of the works of Nature.



INDIAN ZOOLOGY.



INDIAN ZOOLOGY.

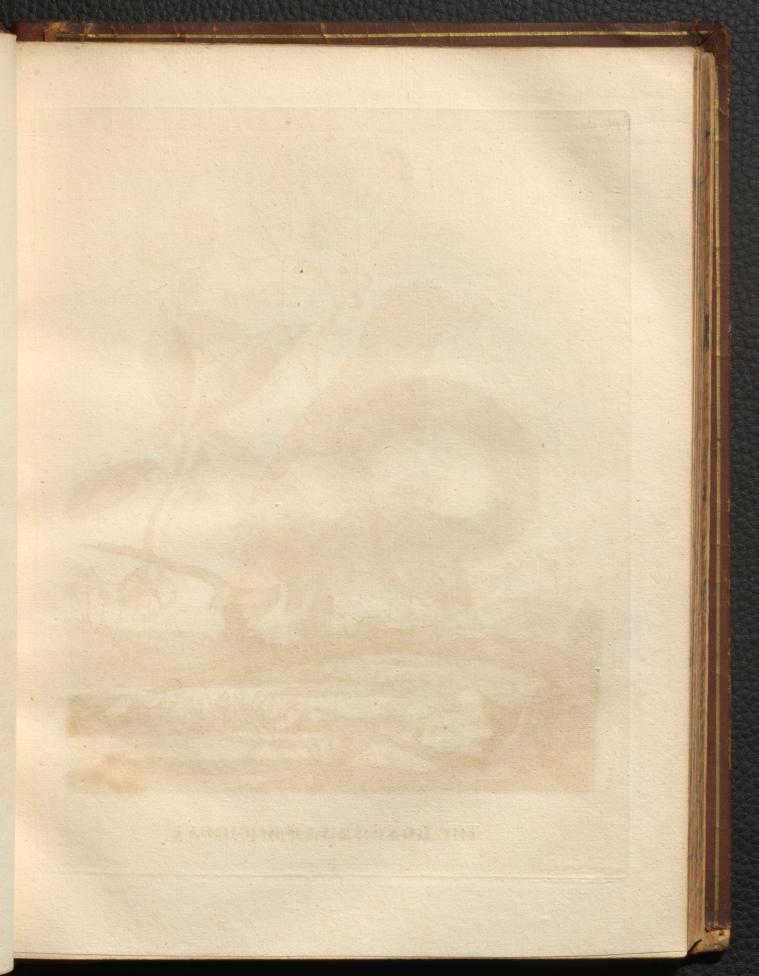
N. B. The birds represented in plates 3, 6, and 8, are, by an over-fight in the letter press, said to be figured of the natural size: the real measures are as follow, viz.

Pl. 3. The bird measures about 7 inches.

Pl. 6. The length of the bird is about 9 inches.

Pl. 8. The bird is rather more than 9 inches long.

Page 40. For BICALCARATUS read BICALCARATA.—
The length of this species is about 13 inches.





THE LONG TAILED SQUIRREL.

I.

SCIURUS MACROURUS.

THE LONG-TAILED SQUIRREL.

Sciurus Zeylanicus pilis in dorso nigricantibus, Raii Syn. Quad. 215. Sc. Macrourus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 148.

THIS species is found in Ceylon and Malabar. In the Cingalese tongue it is called Dandoelana; and, from the noise it makes, Roekea.

LONG-TAILED SQUIRREL.

IT is about three times the fize of the European squir-rel.

THE ears are tufted with black hairs: the end of the noie is pink-coloured: the cheeks, legs, and belly, are of a dull yellow: between the ears is a yellow spot: the crown of the head, and the back, are black: from each ear is a bifurcated line of the same color, pointing down the cheeks: the upper part of the feet is covered with black hairs: the lower part naked and red.

THE tail is near twice the length of the body, of a light ash-color, and extremely bushy. The part next the body quite surrounded with hairs: on the remainder the hairs are separated, and lie slat.

THE

32

EUGENIA MALAC. THE tree is the Jambu Rumph. Amboin. i. 121. tab. 37. Eugenia Malaccensis, Sp. Pl. 672. Fl. Zeyl. N° 187. It is the most excellent of the Indian fruits, delicious in taste, grateful in smell, pleasing to the eye, and salubrious in its effects.

It's native place is Malacca; and is only cultivated in Goa and Amboina, on account of its fine qualities, its roseate scent and color, and its happy faculty of allaying the rage of thirst in the burning fevers of the torrid zone.

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THE BLACK & WHITE FALCON.

II.

FALCO MELANOLEUCOS.

BLACK AND WHITE FALCON.

F. Melanoleucos, Gmelin. Lin. i. 274. Latham, i. 81.

Index Ornith. i. 36.

INHABITS Ceylon: its length is fixteen inches, its weight about ten ounces.

BLACK AND WHITE FALCON.

THE bill is black: the irides of a reddish yellow: the orbits marked with white specks. The head, neck, back, scapulars, quil-feathers, and some of the middle coverts of the wings, are black; the rest of the coverts, those of the tail, the tail itself, the breast and belly, are of a pure white.

This species is called in the Cingalese, Kaloe Koeroelgoya. We are uncertain whether it is trained for the amusement of falconry, as some other kinds are, by the natives of Ceylon.

THE tree is the Vidara of Rumphius, ii. 17. tab. 36. the Rhamnus jujuba, Sp. Pl. 282. Fl. Zeyl. N° 89. It bears an eatable fruit, of very little flavor.

RHAMNUS JUJUBA.

F

THE HEACK & WHITE FALCON

III. OTUS.

III.

OTUS BAKKAMOENA.

THE LITTLE HORN OWL.

Strix indica, Gmelin. Lin. i. 289. Latham, i. 127.

Index Ornith. i. 56. No 14.

LITTLE HORN

THIS elegant species is found in Ceylon; is called there Bakkamoena, and is a scarce species even in that island.

It is represented of its natural fize. The irides are scarlet: the horns take their origin from the base of the bill, and point to the sides of the head: on their inner side they are dusky, on their exterior white.

THE bill is dusky, surrounded with long bristles: the circle of feathers round the eyes is of a very pale ash-color: the external circle of a yellowish brown.

THE head of a deep ash-color: the back dusky: coverts of the wings grey, marked with narrow lines of black, pointing downwards: the quil-feathers regularly barred with black and white: the breast buss-colored, marked with small fagittal black spots: the legs feathered half way down: the naked part of a reddish yellow.

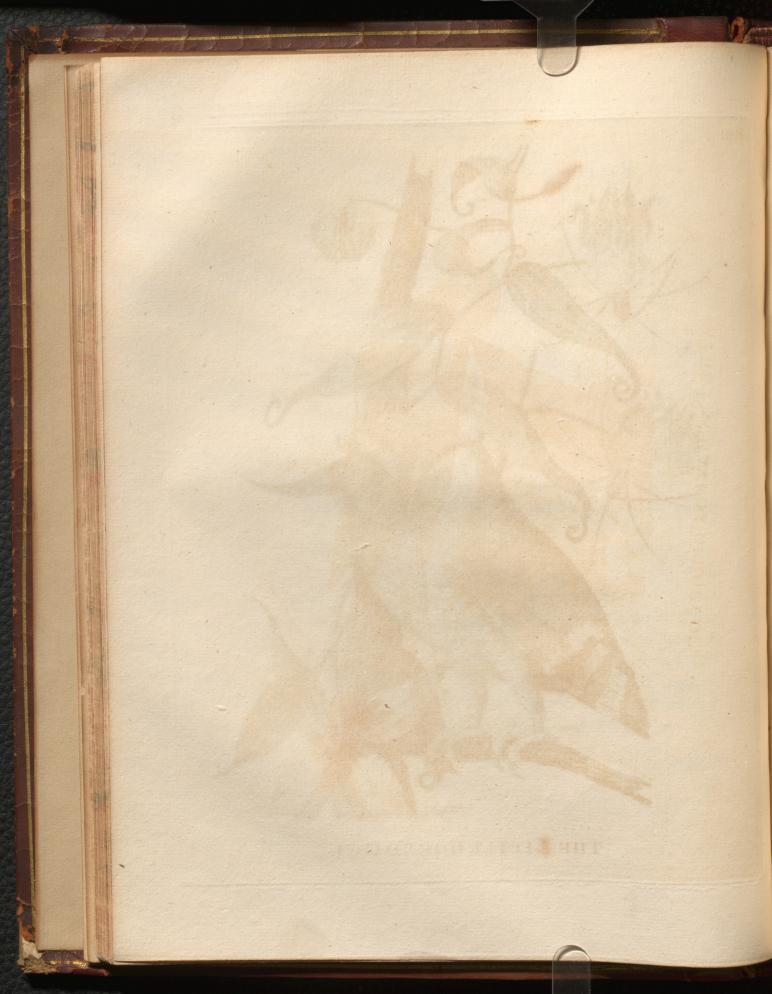
GLORIOSA SUPERBA. THE plant is one of the most beautiful of the Indies;

THE LITTLE HORN'S OUT

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THE LITTLE HORN'D OWL.



but at the same time its roots are the most venemous. It is found in Ceylon and Malabar, and, on account of its charming appearance, is called by Linnæus, GLORIOSA SUPERBA, Sp. Pl. 437. By the natives it is styled Najajala and Nyaghala, possibly from its being possessed of a poison as potent as that of the serpent Naja, or Cobra de Capello, whose bite is the most fatal of any yet known.

IV.

TROGON FASCIATUS. THE FASCIATED COUROUCOU*.

Trogon fasciatus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 405. Latham, ii. 492. Index Ornith. i. 200.

FASCIATED COUROUCOU.

DESCRIPTION-

THIS species is rarely found in the isle of Ceylon, where the Cingalese call it Rantvan-kondea. A species bearing some resemblance to it is described by M. Brisson, iv. 165, by the name Le Couroucou Cendre; but the bend on the breast, which distinguishes the Indian species, evinces it to differ from that of Cayenne.

ITS length was ten inches and an half: the weight one

ounce five-eighths.

THE bill black, thick, strong, and arched; the base beset with bristles: the orbits naked, and of a deep blue: the irides yellow.

THE head and neck of a very deep dusky blue, fading into a paler as it approaches the breast.

Across the breast is a fascia or band of white; beneath that the whole under-side is of a bright reddish orangecolor.

• Read, on the plate, THE FASCIATED COUROUCOU.

THE

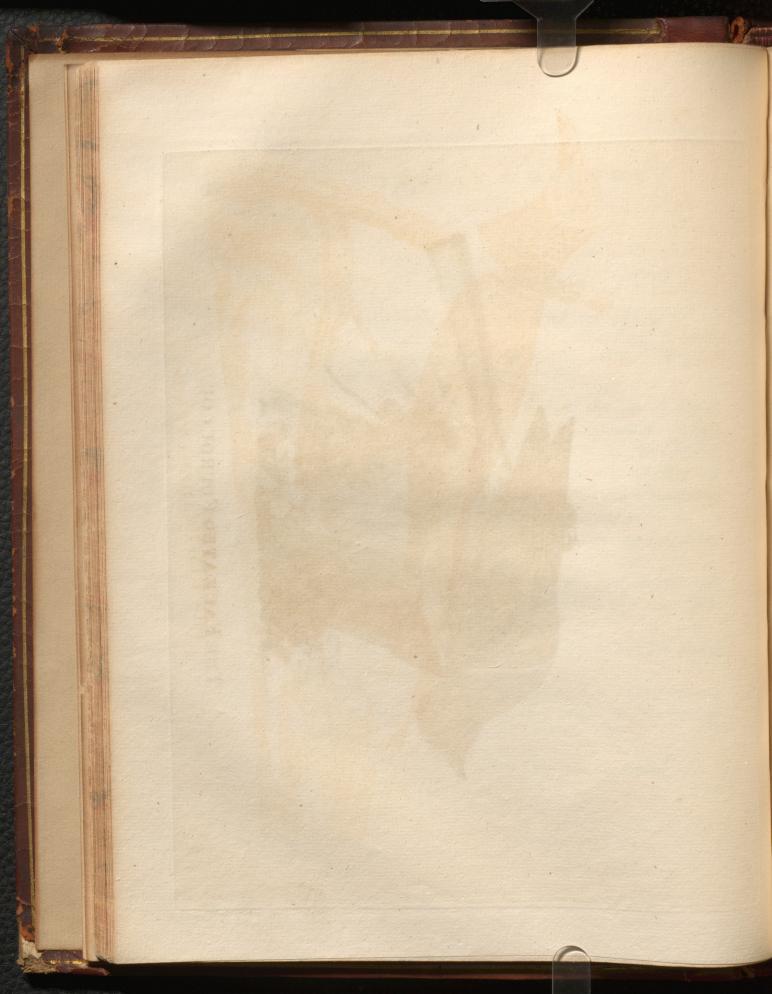


THE FACEATED COUROUCOU.

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bale blue:

THE



THE back is tawny; the coverts of the tail grey; the coverts of the wings, and the scapulars, elegantly barred with narrow undulated lines of black and white; the quil-feathers dusky, striped with white on their outward webs.

THE tail is very long, tipped with black, and composed of feathers of unequal lengths; the exterior feathers being much the shortest.

THE legs and feet small and dusky: the toes disposed two backward and two forward, as in the woodpecker tribe.

THE plant is the Nummularia lactea minima. Rumph. Nummularia. Amboin. lib. ix. c. 78.

v. CUCULUS

V.

CUCULUS PYRRHOCEPHALUS.

THE RED-HEADED CUCKOO.

Cuculus Pyrrhocephalus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 417. Latham, ii. 544.'

Index Ornith. i. 222.

RED-HEADED CUCKOO.

THE Cingalese give this species the name of Malkoba: it inhabits the woods, and lives on fruits.

IT's length is fixteen inches: its weight four ounces.

THE bill is much arched, strong, and of a greenish-yellow color: the crown of the head, and part of the cheeks, are of a bright crimson, entirely surrounded by a band of white. The hind part of the head and neck black, marked with small white spots: the fore part of the neck entirely black.

THE back and wings black: the tail very long, composed of feathers of unequal lengths; their lower part black, the ends white.

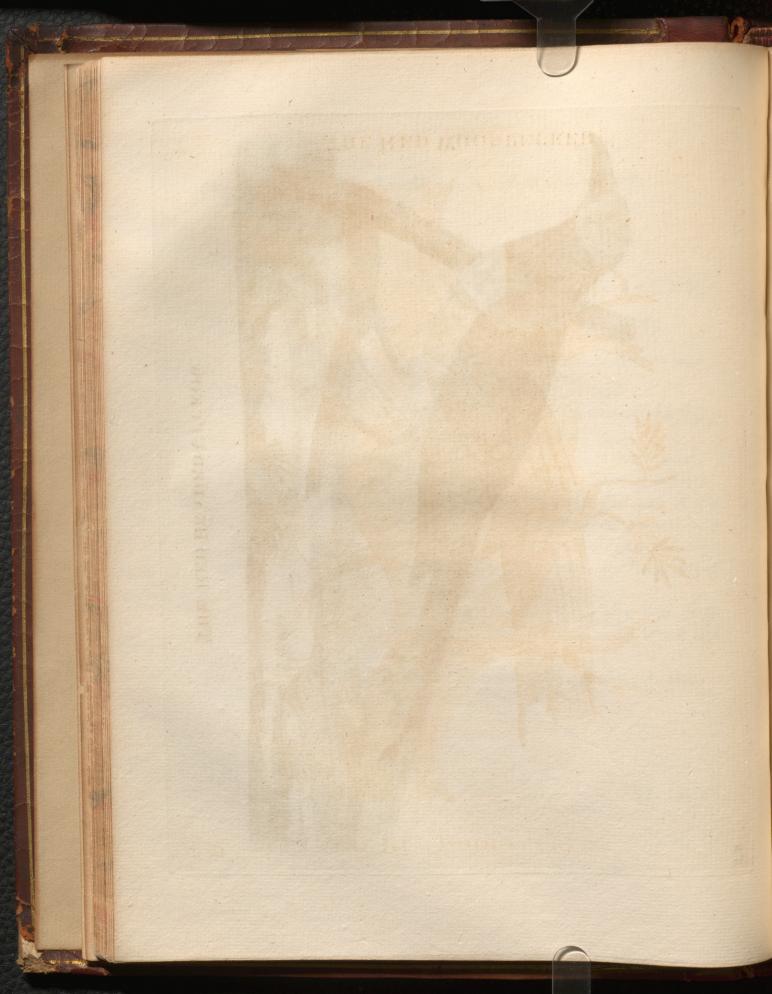
THE breast and belly white: the legs of a pale blue.

VI. PICUS



THE RED HEADED CUCKOW.

om-part







THE RED WOODPECKER.

VI.

PICUS MINIATUS.

THE RED WOODPECKER.

Picus Miniatus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 432. Latham, ii. 595. Index Ornith. i. 241.

M. Loten shot this on the Highlands of Java. It is called by the Malayans, Toekan, or the Carpenter, a name they give to woodpeckers in general, from the noise these birds make in boring trees, which resembles that made by a workman.

It is drawn the fize of life. The bill is of a dusky blue: the head of a deep dull red, and adorned with a long crest pointing backwards: on the chin is a spot of yellow.

THE hind part of the neck, the back, the coverts, and fecondary feathers of the wings, are of the color of red lead: the fore part of the neck is of a rose-color: the belly white.

THE quil-feathers black, marked with large white spots: the coverts of the tail green: the tail consists of sharp-pointed feathers, like the European kind, and is of a deep blue.

VII. PERDIX

THE RED WOODPECKER

RED WOOD-

VII.

PERDIX BICALCARATUS.

DOUBLE-SPURRED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Bicalcarata, Gmelin. Lin. ii. 759. Forster Ind. Zool. 25. Ceylon Partridge, Latham, iv. 758. Index Ornith. ii. 674.

DOUBLE-SPUR-RED PARTRIDGE. THE bill of the MALE is red: from that to the region of the eyes is a naked red space. The head is varied with black and white streaks. The whole neck, above and below, is black, elegantly marked with sagittal lines, the points tending upwards. The thighs white. The primaries dusky, edged with rusous. The back covered with rusous feathers, dusky on each side of their shafts. Tail dusky. Legs red, on each a pair of strong sharp spurs.

THE head of the female is cinereous. The color of the back and belly rufous, brightest below. The tail dusky. Legs red and unarmed.

THESE were taken near Colombo. The Cingalese call them Haben-Kukella.

VIII. COLUMBA

REP. DOCUME SPECIED PARTIES

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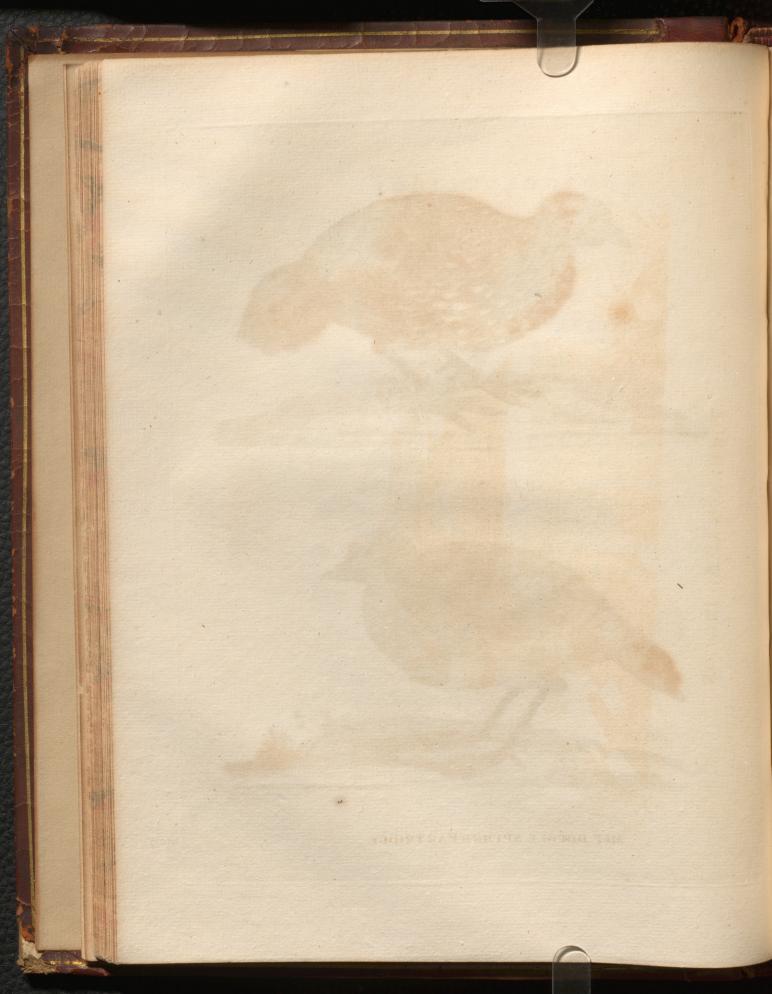
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M&F. DOUBLE SPURR'D PARTRIDGE.







THE BLACK CAP'D PIGEON.

VIII.

COLUMBA MELANOCEPHALA.

BLACK-CAPPED PIGEON. THE

Columba Melanocephala, Gmelin. Lin. i. 781. Latham iv. 654. Index Ornith. ii. 610.

THIS most elegant species is painted the fize of life. BLACK-CAPPED It was found on the ground in the ille of Fava, having dropped down dead in one of those hot days that are known only in the torrid zone, when the fowls of the air often perish, unable to respire; when lions, leopards, and wolves, immerge themselves up to their nostrils in the water, to preserve themselves from the scorching sun *; and when even men themselves have been forced to ascend the highest trees, in order to draw in a more temperate air +.

Such a day occasioned the discovery of this species.

THE fore part of the head, the cheeks, and beginning of the breast, were white: the hind part of the head black: the chin yellow.

PIGEON. HEAT OF THE TORRID ZONE.

DESCRIPTION.

[·] Boone's Account of the Climate and Diseases of Senegal.

[†] Phil. Transact. 1767.

42

THE rest of the neck, the breast, upper part of the belly, the back, coverts, and secondary feathers of the wings, of a fine green: the quil-feathers of a dark purple.

THE lower belly and vent feathers of a fine yellow: the outside of the thighs green; the inside white: the

lower fide of the tail crimfon: the legs red.

IX. MUSCICAPA



M&F.FLAMMEOUS.FLYCATCHER.

IX.

MUSCICAPA FLAMMEA. FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa Flammea, Gmelin. Lin. ii. 942. Forster Ind. Zool. 25. Flammeous Flycatcher, Latham, iii. 338. Index Ornith. ii. 474.

THE bill, head, neck, fore part of the back, and lesser coverts of the wings, black: rest of the back bright orange or slame-color: primaries partly black, partly orange: breast and belly of the last color, sinking into pale yellow towards the lower belly: tail dusky yellow towards the point: legs black.

THE upper part of the head, and whole back, of the supposed semale, is ash-colored: about the cheeks and throat dusky: breast orange: belly white: across the primaries a slammeous band, bounded above and below with black: tail black above.

THESE are inhabitants of Ceylon.

FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

X.

MOTACILLA SUTORIA.

THE TAILOR BIRD.

Motacilla Sutoria, Gmelin. Lin. i. 997. Latham iv. 515.

Index Ornith. ii. 551.

TAILOR BIRD.

Wondrous Instinct. HAD Providence left the feathered tribe unendowed with any particular instinct, the birds of the torrid zone would have built their nests in the same unguarded manner as those of Europe; but there the lesser species, having a certain prescience of the dangers that surround them, and of their own weakness, suspend their nests at the extreme branches of the trees; they are conscious of inhabiting a climate replete with enemies to them and their young; with snakes that twine up the bodies of the trees, and apes that are perpetually in search of prey; but, heaven-instructed, they elude the gliding of the one, and the activity of the other.

An Indian Forest. An Indian forest is a scene the most picturesque that can be imagined; the trees seem perfectly animated; the fantastic monkies give life to the stronger branches; and the weaker sprays wave over your head, charged with vocal and various-plumed inhabitants. It is an error to

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THE TAYLOR BIRD

P.X ...

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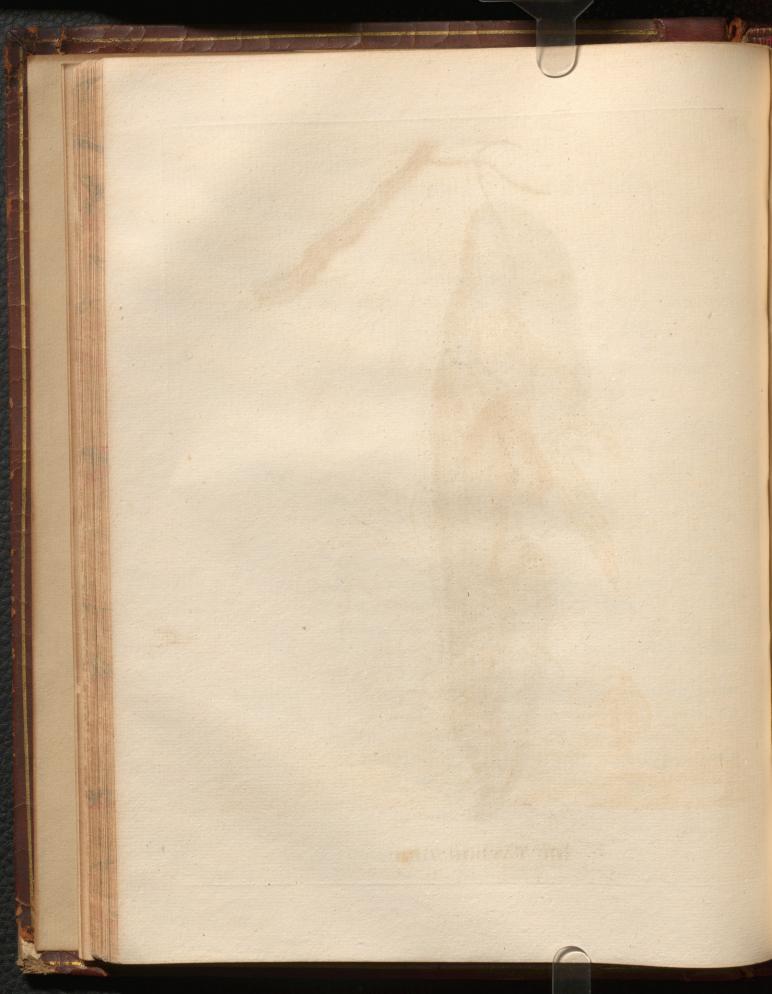
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THE TAYLOR BIRD.



fay that nature hath denied melody to the birds of hot climates, and formed them only to please the eye with their gaudy plumage: Ceylon abounds with birds equal in song * to those of Europe, which warble among the leaves of trees, grotesque in their appearance, and often loaden with the most delicious and salubrious fruit. Birds of the richest colors cross the glades, and troops of peacocks complete the charms of the scene, spreading their plumes to a sun that has ample powers to do them justice. The landscape, in many parts of India, corresponds with the beauties of the animate creation: the mountains are lofty, steep, and broken, but cloathed with forests, enlivened with cataracts † of a grandeur and figure unknown to this part of the globe.

BUT to give a reverse of this enchanting prospect, which it is impossible to enjoy with a suitable tranquillity; you are harassed in one season with a burning heat, or in the other with deluges of rain: you are tormented with clouds of noxious insects: you dread the spring of the Tiger, or the mortal bite of the Naja.

THE brute creation are more at enmity with one another than in other climates; and the birds are obliged to exert unufual artifice in placing their little broods out of

^{*} That of what the Portuguese call Dominiquin, is particularly fine.

[†] Those of the island of Celebes are distinguished for their magnificent scenery, as appears from the drawings in possession of Mr. Losen.

INDIAN ZOOLOGY.

NEST.

the reach of an invader. Each aims at the same end, though by different means. Some form their pensile nest in shape of a purse, deep, and open at top; others with a hole in the side; and others, still more cautious, with an entrance at the very bottom, forming their lodge near the summit *.

DESCRIPTION.

But the little species we describe, seems to have greater dissidence than any of the others: it will not trust its nest even to the extremity of a slender twig, but makes one more advance to safety by fixing it to the leaf itself.

It picks up a dead leaf, and, furprifing to relate, fews it to the fide of a living one †, its flender bill being its needle, and its thread some fine fibres; the lining, feathers gossamer, and down. Its eggs are white. The color of the bird light-yellow: its length three inches, its weight only three-fixteenths of an ounce, so that the materials of the nest, and its own size, are not likely to draw down a habitation that depends on so slight a tenure.

^{*} This instinct prevales also among the birds on the banks of the Gambia, in Africa, which abounds with monkies and snakes: others (for the same end) make their nest in holes of the banks that over-hang that vast river. Purchas. ii. p. 1576.

[†] The live leaf in the print is that of the Mango tree. A nest of this bird is preserved in the British Museum.

end, est in hole n enreater s neft s one ewsit ag in there there only for the habiedia, in e endl chan ii bird is IN.

WHITE HEADED IBIS.

XI.

TANTALUS LEUCOCEPHALUS.

WHITE-HEADED IBIS.

Tantalus Leucocephalus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 649. Latham, v. 116. Index Ornith. ii. 706.

IN fize it is much superior to our largest curlews. The WHITE-HEADED bill is yellow, very long, and thick at the base, and a little incurvated: the nostrils very narrow, and placed near the head: all the fore part of the head is covered with a bare yellow, and feems a continuance of the bill; and the eyes are, in a very fingular manner, placed very near its base.

THE rest of the head, the neck, back, belly, and secondary feathers, are of a pure white; a transverse broad band of black crosses the breast: the quil-feathers, and coverts of the wings, are black: the coverts of the tail are very long, and of a fine pink color; they hang over and conceal the tail.

THE legs and thighs are very long, and of a dull fleshcolor; the feet femi-palmated, or connected by webs as far as the first joint.

THIS

DESCRIPTION.

This bird was taken in the isle of Ceylon, and kept tame for some time at Colombo; it made a snapping noise with its bill like a stork; and, what was remarkable, its sine rosy feathers lost their color during the rainy

feafon.

XII. GALLINULA





XII.

GALLINULA PHŒNICURUS.

THE RED-TAILED WATER-HEN.

Rallus Phœnicurus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 715. Latham, v. 259.

Index Ornith. ii. 770.

THIS species is very common in Ceylon, where it is called Kaloe-kerewaka, and seems the same kind that is so often figured on the Indian papers.

ITS length is nine inches; its weight feven ounces and a quarter.

It has the form of the European kind: the bill a little thicker, of a greenish cast, tinged with red; on the forehead is a slesh-colored spot.

THE hind part of the head and neck, the back and coverts of the wings, are black: the quil-feathers black, marked with large spots of a bluish cast.

THE crown of the head, the cheeks, and whole underfide of the body, as far as the vent, are of a pure white: the vent feathers, and the tail, of a ferruginous red.

THE legs and feet long, and of a dirty green, tinged with red.

RED-TAILED WATER-HEN.

DESCRIPTION.

XIII.

ANSER MELANOTOS. THE BLACK-BACKED GOOSE.

Anser Melanotos, Gmelin. Lin. i. 503. Latham, vi. 449. Index Ornith. ii. 839.

BLACK-BACKED Goose. fwarm with crocodiles, which are animals of infatiable voracity, catching at every living creature that frequents their element, yet no country abounds more with aquatic birds; nature hath happily given them a quickness of fight, and an instantaneous locomotive power, which enables them to elude the jaws of an enemy, which, it is well known, cannot turn without the utmost difficulty. It is by a fine instinct that the lesser and more agile species of ducks frequent, in slocks innumerable, the shores, the mouths of rivers, and the marshy parts of the inses, and are, with the crocodiles, joint tenants of the waters; while the larger and more clumfy fowl avoid those places, and, dividing into small families, haunt only the lakes and streams that lie * in the deep recesses of the

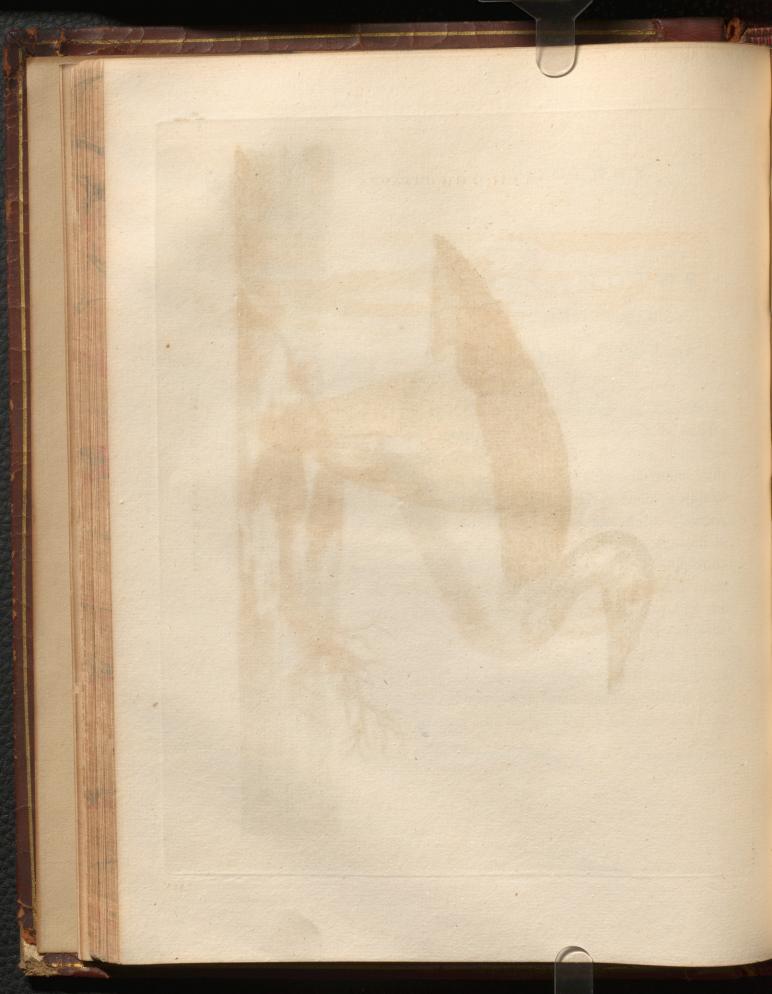
^{*} Which Knox, in his History of Ceylon, p. 3, says, the crocodiles never approach.



BLACK BACK'D GOOSE.

XIII.

India infati. free with uick ower, the fithe avoid only fithe



lofty and craggy mountains, protected by the cataracts that prevent the approach of their enemy.

TAME ducks abound so greatly in the isles, that the capture of the wild fort is much neglected. Decoys are unknown there: the commonest method of taking them is this: A man goes into the water with a pot or a hollow calabash on his head, and walks or swims so low as to conceal his whole body: the birds, imagining the gourds to be brought down accidentally, suffer the fowler to approach them; he pulls them by the legs under water, fastens them to a girdle he wears for that purpose, and then proceeds in his sport. This method is also practised in China*, and was doubtless introduced there, and into India, from Ægypt, the original seat of science.

THE species of goose we now describe, is extremely common in Ceylon, and is equal in fize to our wild goose: the bill is long, and black; at the base is a knob, which in old birds is very large.

THE head and neck are white, marked with fmall black fpots: the breast and belly of a pure white: the back and wings are black, but the ends of the primary feathers of a fine variable green.

THE tail is sharp-pointed and black: the legs of the same colour.

INDIAN FOWLING.

DESCRIPTION.

* Du Halde Hift. China, i. 314.

XIV.

ANAS POIKILORHYNCHUS.

SPOTTED-BILLED DUCK.

Anas Poikilorhyncha, Gmelin. Lin. i. 535. Forster, Ind. Zool. 23. Spotted-billed Duck, Latham, vi. 487. Index Ornith. ii. 850.

SPOTTED-BILLED DUCK.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill of this species is black, tipt with yellow, and marked on each side of the base with a red spot: a white line passes from thence to and beyond the eye. The cheeks, and under side of the neck and body, white, more and more clouded from the chin to the vent, which is totally black: the wings, back, and tail, are black; each feather slightly edged with white; some of the tertials wholly white: the speculum of a variable green, bounded above and below with a narrow line of white.

This is the common wild duck of Ceylon; and, if I recollect right, is not inferior in fize to the English wild duck.

SPOTTED BUSINESS

XV. ANHINGA

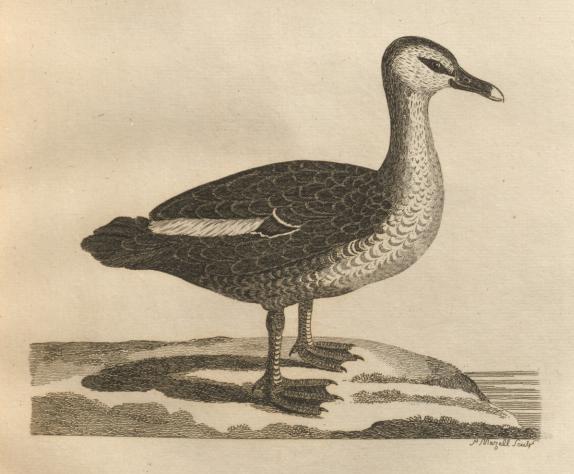
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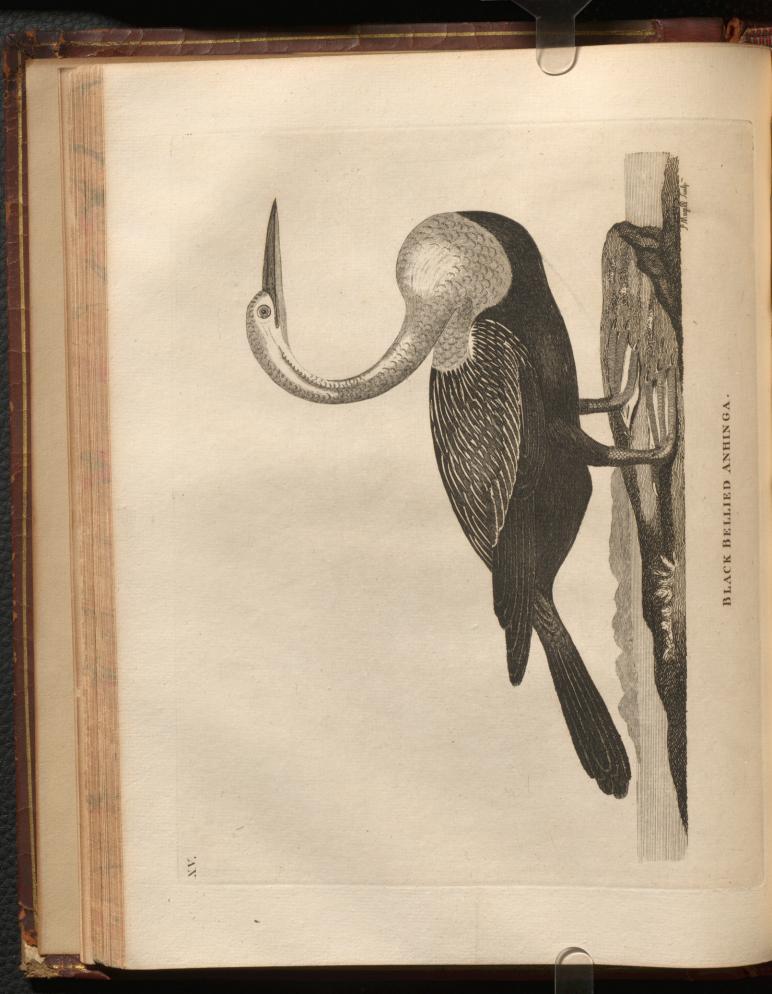
VGA



SPOTTED BILL DUCK.







XV.

ANHINGA MELANOGASTER.

THE BLACK-BELLIED ANHINGA.

Plotus Melanogaster, Gmelin. Lin. i. 580. Latham, vi. 624.

Index Ornith. ii. 895.

E give it this epithet, to distinguish it from an American species with a filvery belly *.

This kind is found in Ceylon and Java, but is not peculiar to those islands; a variety, if not the same, being met with in Senegal +.

IT fits on the shrubs that hang over the water; and, in a country where every one's ideas are filled with serpents, often terrifies the passengers by shooting out its long slender neck, which, in their first surprize, they take for the darting of some fatal reptile.

Its body is about the fize of that of a common duck, but the neck extremely long: the bill strait, long, and sharp-pointed; the upper part of a pale blue, the lower reddish.

THE eye is very piercing.

* Found in Brafil. Vide Marcgrave, Hift. Brafilia, 218.

† Planches Enluminées, 107.

BLACK-BELLIED ANHINGA.

DESCRIPTION-

THE head and neck and upper part of the breast are of a light-brown; each side of the head, and the upper part of the neck, marked with a broad white line.

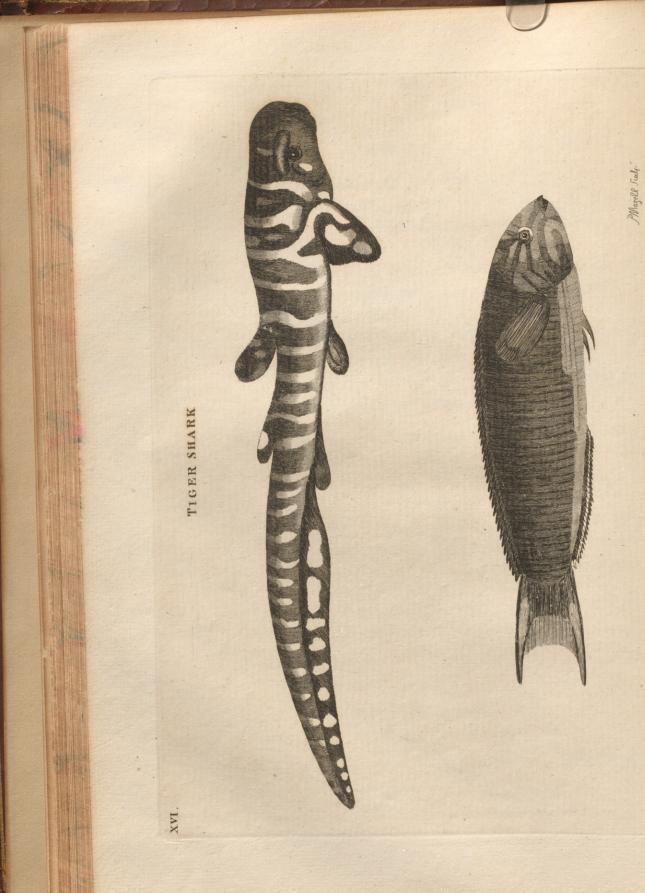
THE crop is very large.

THE back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, are marked lengthways, in equal portions, with stripes of black and white.

THE quil-feathers, belly, thighs, and tail, of a deep black; the tail remarkably long and flender.

THE legs and feet of a pale green; the four toes united by webs, after the manner of those of the corvorant.





ZEYLON WRASSE.

XVI.

SQUALUS TIGRINUS. THE TIGER SHARK.

Squalus Tigrinus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 1493. Bleche, i. 19. N°4. Gronov. Mus. i. N° 136. Seb. Mus. iii. 105. tab. 34. fig. i. Herman, tab. Affin. p. 302. Forster, Ind. Zool. 24.

THE head of this shark ends obtusely, being of an equal thickness: the nostrils are at the end of the nose: at each corner of the mouth is a strong beard: the fins of the back are rounded and contiguous: it is of the division that has the anal fin. The ground-color is dusky: the body marked with white bands passing from the back towards the belly: the fins are spotted with the same color.

This species grows to the length of sisteen feet, and is said to feed on the testaceous and crustaceous animals of the sea.

TIGER SHARK.

DESCRIPTION.

XVII. LABRUS

XVII.

LABRUS ZEYLANICUS.

THE CEYLON WRASSE.

Labrus Zeylanicus, Gmelin. Lin. i. 1287. Forster, Ind. Zool. 24. Labrus Polyodon, Seb. Mus. iii. p. 96. tab. xxxi. fig. 7.

CEYLON WRASSE.

DESCRIPTION.

fpecies, the L. Pavo, and L. Iulis. The head is blue: the coverts of the gills green, marked with purple lines: the whole body of a rich green: the dorsal and anal fins purple, edged with pale sky-blue: on the middle of the pectoral fin is an oblong purple spot, environed with light blue: the tail is lunated, the base blue: the two side rays (which appeared by the drawing to be strong) purple; the intervening rays yellow. The size, about a foot and a half.

INHABITS the seas of Ceylon and Java: is called by the Cingalese, Dschirau-Malu: by the Dutch, Papegaay Visch, or Parrot-sish; and is eaten by the common people.

THE

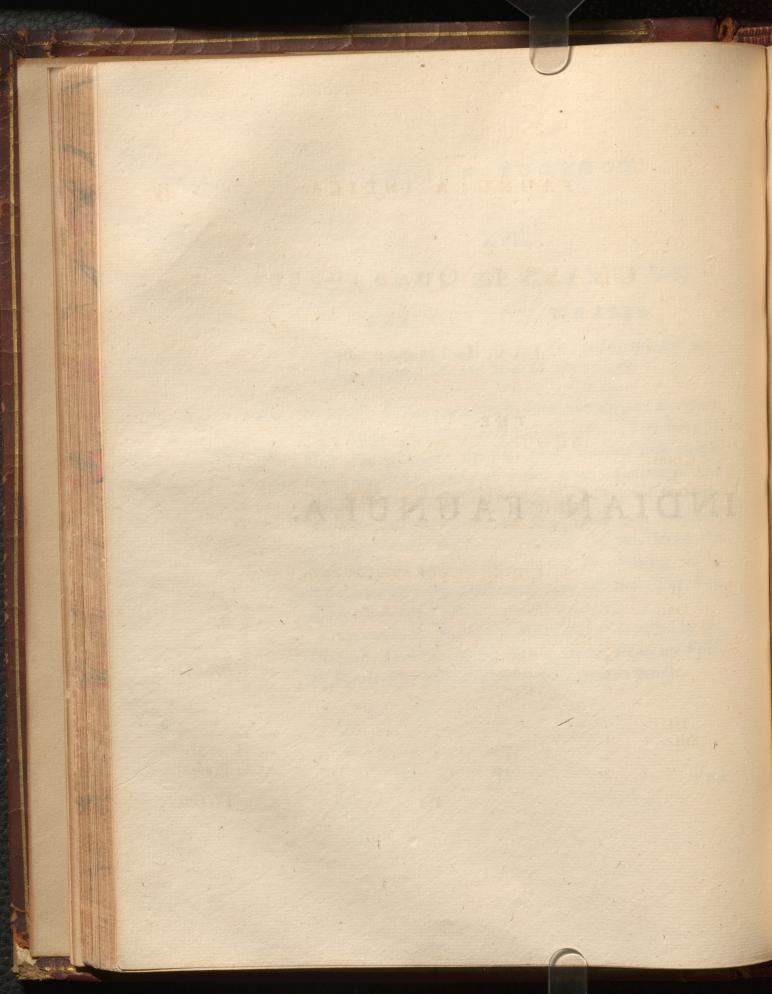
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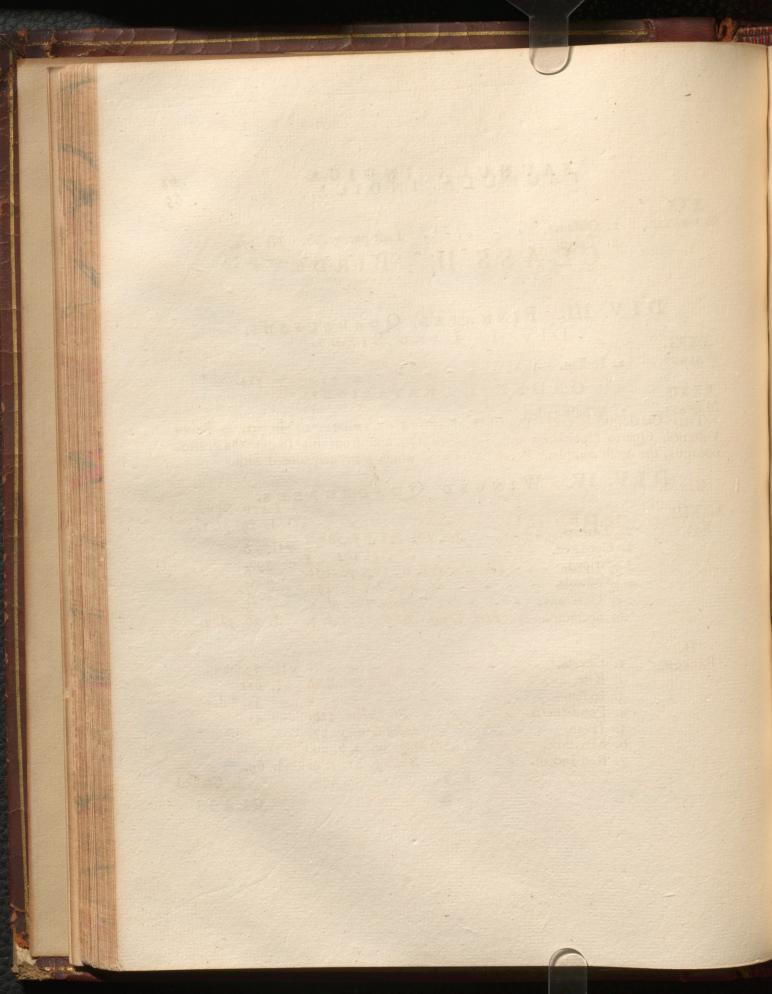
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This Catalogue is taken from Mr. Latham's Synopsis of Birds, in Seven Volumes, Quarto (including the Supplement); and from his INDEX ORNITHOLOGICUS, the most complete Work in its kind which I am acquainted with.

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LXV. Darter.	1. Black-bellied Ind. Zool. — 624.

CLASS III. AMPHIBIA.

ORDO I. REPTILIA.

GENUS.		
Testudo.	Lutaria Serpentina	Seb. Mus. i. tab. 80. fig. 9 Bont. Java. 82, Amæn. Acad. i. p. 139. N° 23 Mus. Ad. Fr. 2. p. 36 Schneid. Schild. p. 355. N° 14.
II. RANA.	Venulofa	Seb. Mus. i. tab. 71. fig. 4. 5 Seb. Mus. i. tab. 74. fig. 1 Seb. Mus. i. tab. 72. fig. 4 Mus. Ad. Fr. i. p. 47.
III. DRACO. IV.	Volans,	Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 86. fig. 3.
LACERTA.	Bicarinata. Mauritanica. Iguana.	Edw. Act. Ang. 49. p. 639. t. 19. Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 86. fig. 2. 2. β. Seb. Mus. i. tab. 108. fig. 2. 7. Seb. Mus. i. tab. 95. fig. 1. 2. Seb. Mus. i. tab. 86. fig. 6.
		Superciliofa,

Superciliofa	- Seb. Muf. i. tab. 94. fig. 4. Seb. Muf. i. tab. 109. fig. 3. 4.
Amboinensis, & Var. \beta.	y. Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 12. fig. 7.
Vittata	- Houtt. Act. Ulishing. 9. t. 2.
Gecho	- Forsk. Fn. Arab. p. 13. N 4.
Chamæleon	Cal Mus is tak 70 to. 5.
Agilis	- Seb. Mus. i. tab. 96. fig. 1.
Plica. Serpens.	27. 75.6: 1-7. 70. 50.8
Bipes	- Seb. Mus. i. tab. 53. fig. 8.

ORDO II. SERPENTES.

V. Boa.	Hipnale Constrictor	Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 34. fig. 2. Seb. Mus. i. tab. 36. fig. 5.
VI.	Clotho.	Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 93.
COLUBER.	Lutrix. Plicatilis	Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 57. sig. 5.
	Alidras. Buccatus	
	Typhlus. Reginæ Æfculapii	Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 13. fig. 3. Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 11. fig. 2. Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 24. fig. 2.
	Miliaris Albus	Mus. Ad. Fr. i. p. 27 Mus. Ad. Fr. i. p. 24. t. 14. fig. 2 Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 21. fig. 2. Lacteus.
	9	

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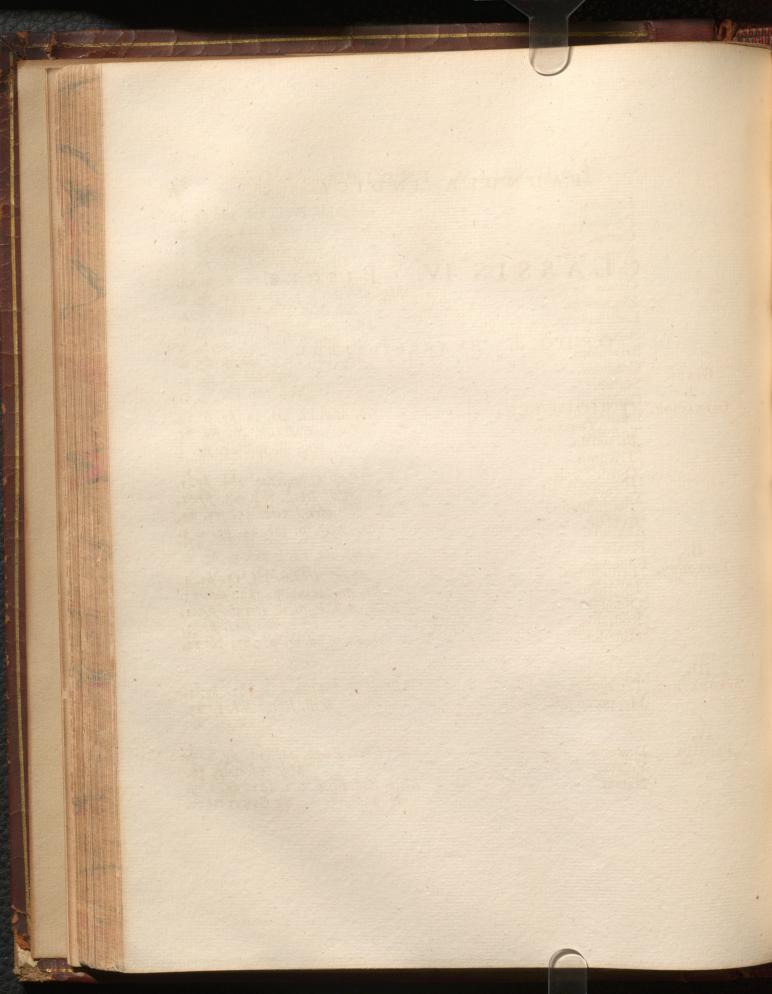
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3. 13. 1 3. 11. 1 3. 24. 1 Fr. 1. 1 5. 21. 1 Lab VII. Anguis.

VIII. CÆCILIA.

Lacteus	- Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 18 for
Pallidus	Thid tab 7 for 2
Lacteus	- Seh. Mus ii tah oo fa
Naja	- Seh Mus i tah sa far
Padera	Mus Ad Fra ::
Padera	Mus Ad Em i o or to 5
Zeulonious	2014. 11. 1. p. 31. 1. 11. fig. 1.
Zeylonicus Laticaudatus	- Seo. Will. 1. tab. 100. fig. 4.
Agran	- Will. Ad. Fr. 1. tab. 10. fig. 1.
Atrox	3. Seo. Muj. 1. tab. 43. fig. 4. 5.
Saturninus,	- Muj. Ad. Fr. 1. tab. 9. fig. 1.
Candidus	1bid. tab. 7. fig. 1.
Scaber	Ibid. tab. 10. fig. 1.
Carinatus.	
Exolétus	Ibid. tab. 10. fig. 2.
Trifcalis.	
Pelias.	
Ocellatus	- Seb. Mus ii. tab. 1. fig. 3. 8.
Hitambocia	Seb. Mus. i. tab. 33. fig. 6.
Tigrinus	Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 15. fig. 2.
Molurus.	
Ahætulla	Catelb. Car. ii. tab. 47.
Petalarius	- Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tah. o. fig. 2.
Filitormis	I hid tah 17 for o
Minervæ	Ibid. p. 36.
Minervæ	Ibid. p. 37.
Mucofus	Ibid. tab. 23. fig. 1.
Cærulescens	Thid, tab, 20, fig. 2.
Meleagris	- Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 21. fig. 4.
Scytale	Ibid. tab. 2. fig. 1. 4.
Meleagris	Ibid. tab. 73. fig. 3.
Charles and the second	200. 100. 13. 38. 3.
Tentaculata	Ibid. tab. 25. fig. 2.
Glutinosa	- Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 4. fig. 1.
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CLASSIS IV. PISCES.

ORDO I. BRANCHIOSTEGI.

GENUS. I.		
Ostracion.	Bicaudalis Tricornis. Quadricornis Cornutus	Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 24. fig. 6. 12 Artedi Gen. 56. fyn. 85 Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 24. fig. 3 Edw. Glean. tab. 284. fig. 1 Will. Ichth. t. I. 13. fig. 1 Arted. Gen. 55. fyn. 84.
	Cubicus	Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 24. fig. 4. 5.
_ II.		
Tetrodon.	Electricus Oblongus	
III.		
Syngnathus.	Tetragonus Hyppocampus	Bloch. Ausl. Fisch. i. t. 121. fig. 1. Will. Ichth. tab. I. 25.
IV.		
	Volans	Gron. Zooph. tab. 12. fig. 2. 3. Mus. Ad. ii. p. 56.
		Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. i. t. 121. fig. 2. 3. N 2 V. CENTRISCUS.

92	FAUNC) 11 14	
V. Centriscus.	Scutatus Valitaris		- Gron. Mus. ii. tab. 7. sig. 3 Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. tab. 4. sig. 8.
VI. BALISTES.	Aculeatus Vetula Caprifcus		Gron. Muf. i. tab. 6. fig. 5. - Muf. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 27. fig. 4. - Will. Ichth. App. tab 10. fig. 2. - Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 24. fig. 15. - Catefb. Carol. ii. tab. 22. - Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 24. fig. 16. - Nieuhof. Ind. ii. p. 275. - Klein. Miff. Pifc. iii. tab. 3. fig. 12.
VII. CYCLOPTERUS	Nudus ORDO II.	Сном	β. γ. Brit. Zool. iii. p. 103. N° 1 Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 27. fig. 1. DROPTERYGII.

	ORDO II. Chows	第四日
VIII. Squalus.	Tigrinus	Brit. Zool. iii. p. 90. N° 9. Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 34. fig. I. Brit. Zool. iii. p. 84. N° 5. Brit. Zool. iii. p. 88. N° 8 Rondel. Pisc. i. p. 389. Brit. Zool. iii. p. 77. N° 2 Gron. Mus. i. N° 133.
IX. Raja.	Pastinaca	Brit. Zool. iii. p. 71. Nº 6.

ORDO III.

ORDO III. APODES.

X. Muræna.	Colubrina Pall. n. nord. Beytr. ii. t. 2. fig. 3. Anguilla Brit. Zool. iii. p. 142. N° 12.
XI. Gymnotus.	Notopterus Pall. Spicil. Zool. vii. tab. 6. fig. 2.
XII. TRICHIURUS.	Indicus Will. Ichth. App. tab. 3. fig. 3.
XIII. OPHIDIUM.	Aculeatum Will. Ichth. App. tab. 10. fig. 1.

6. fg. 127. fg. 110. fg. 14. fg. 111. p. 11. 13. fg. 113. fg. 113.

103. N 27. M

90. N 34. % 84. N 88. N 1. 2. 3 1. 77. N

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ORDO IV. JUGULARES.

XIV.					-		-	Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. tab. 4. fig. 13.
XV. GADUS.	Lota	1	•	-	-	-	-	- Brit. Zool. iii. p. 163. N° 14.
XVI. BLENNIUS.	Criftatus	-	-	-	-		-	Gron. Mus. i. Nº 75.
	Fasciatus Superciliosus. Mustelaris.			-				Bloch. Ausl. Fisch. ii. t. 162. fig. 1. Gron. Mus. ii. tab. 5. fig. 5.

XVII. KURTUS.

94	FAUN	ULAI	N D I C A.
XVII. Kurtus.	Indicus	1.10 h . 1.1	- Bloch. Ausl. Fisch. ii. tab. 169.
	ORDO	V. Тн	ORACICI.
XVIII. Echeneis.	Neucrates		Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 33. fig. 2.
XIX. CORYPHÆNA.	Pentadactyla Fasciolata Velifera		- Bloch. Ausl. Fisch. ii. t. 173 Pall. Spicil. Zool. viii. tab. 3. fig. 2 Ibid. fig. 1.
XX. Gobius.	Schlofferi Bodærti Cyprinoides		Ibid. tab. 1. fig. 1. 4. Ibid. tab. 2. fig. 4. 5. Ibid. tab. 1. fig. 5.
XXI. Cottus.	Grunniens Scaber Monopterigius.		- Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 23. fig. 4 Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. ii. tab. 180. Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. ii. t. 178. fig. 1. 2.
XXII. Scorpæna	Volitans	-1-	- Gron. Zooph. tab. 11. 12. 13. fig. 1 Will. Ichth. App. tab. 2. fig. 3 Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. iii. t. 185 Pall. Spic. Zool. vii. tab. 4. fig. 1. 3.
XXIII. Zeus.	C 11		Block. Ausl. Fisch. iii. tab. 192. fig. 2. 3. Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 26. fig. 34. Block. Ausl. Fisch. tab. 191.

XXIV. PLEURONECTES.

tab. 16

ii. t. 1 2. 3. /g Bid. /g

1. fg. 1 2. fg. 4 b. 1. fs

. 23. fg. 1. 8. fg. 1.

. 13. h b. 2. h iii. t. h

4. 18. h

2. fg. 2 26. fg. 1 1. tab. 1

IRONIO

XXIV. PLEURONEC- TES.	Tricodactylus Zebra	Art. Gen. 18. fyn. 33. fp. 60. Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. iii. tab. 181.
XXV.		
CHÆTODON.	Canescens	Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 25. fig. 7. Muf. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 33. fig. 3.
	Acuminatus	Mus. Ad. Fr. i. tab. 33. fig. 3.
	Cornutus	Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 25. fig. 6.
	Argenteus	Amæn. Acad. iv. p. 249.
	Rostratus	Ibid. fig. 17.
	Orbis	Bloch. Aust. Fisch. iii. tab. 102. fig. 2.
	Nigricans	AET. Angl. 1784. ii. tah. 12.
	Lineatus	Seb. Mus. tab. 25. fig. 1.
	Macrolepidotus	Broussonet Ichth. Dec. i. t. 4. Seb. Mus. iii. t. 25. f. 8.
	Argus	Will Tehth App p o t o f o
	Striatus	Sch Mul iii tah as for a
	Arcuanus	
	Vagabundus	Ibid. tab. 5. fig. 18.
	Ciliaris	Edw. Glean. tab. 283. fig. 4.
	Rotundus -	Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. 111. t. 206. fig. 2.
	Lanceolatus.	Mus. Ad. Fr. i. p. 64. Edw. Av. tab. 210.
	Dux	Bloch, Aul, Filch, iii, tab. 100-
	Pavo	Bloch. Aufl. Fifch. iii. tab. 195. Ibid. tab. 198. fig. 1.
	veipertillo	Ibid. tab. 199. fig. 2.
	Unimaculatus	Ibid. tab. 201. fig. I.
	Ocellatus	Ibid. tab. 206. fig. 1. Ibid. tab. 211. fig. 2.
	Bengalensis	Thid tab. 213. for 2.
	Octofalciatus	Thid toh out fire
	Annularis	Ibid tab. 215. fig. 2.
	Faber	Ibid. tab. 212. fig. 2.
	2 cird Ibid. ta	b. 199. fig. 1. Forsk. Fn. Arab. p. 60. N° 82,

XXVI. SPARUS.

FAUNULA INDICA.

. 96	FAUNULA INDICIN
XXVI. Sparus.	Infidiator Pall. Spic. Zool. tab. 5. fig. 1. Palpebratus Pall. n. nord. Beytr. ii. t. 4. fig. 1. 2. Mus. Ad. Fr. ii. p. 74 *. Spinus
XXVII. SCARUS.	Schlosseri Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. p. 41.
XXVIII. Labrus.	Lunaris Gron. Mus. ii. tab. 6. fig. 2. Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. p. 45. Ind. Zool. tab. 13. fig. 3. Zeylanicus Ind. Zool. tab. 13. fig. 3. Paroticus Mus. Ad. Fr. ii. p. 76. Amæn. Acad. i. p. 315. Linearis Amæn. Acad. i. p. 315.
XXIX. PERCA.	Polymna Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 26. f. 20. 24. Cottoides Mus. Ad. Fr. ii. p. 84. Stigma. Radula Aman. Acad. i. p. 313.
XXX. Trigla.	Minuta.
	ORDO VI. ABDOMINALES.
XXXI. SILURUS.	Ascita
XXXII.	

XXXIII. SALMO.	Gasteropelecus Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. t. 3. fig. 4. 5. Anostomus Gron. Mus. ii. tab. 7. fig. 2.
XXXIV. FISTULARIA.	Chinensis Pet. Gaz. tab. 68. fig. 1. Paradoxa Pall. Spic. Zool. viii. tab. 4. fig. 6.
XXXV. Esox.	Brasiliensis Brown Jam. tab. 45. fig. 2. Gymnocephalus.
XXXVI. Polynemus.	Paradiseus Edw. Av. tab. 208.
XXXVII. CLUPEA.	Thriffa Brousson. Ichth. i. tab. 10. Mystus Amæn. Acad. v. tab fig. 12.
XXXVIII. Cyprinus.	Tinca Brit. Zool. iii. p. 306. N° 3. Will. Ichth. t. 2. 5.

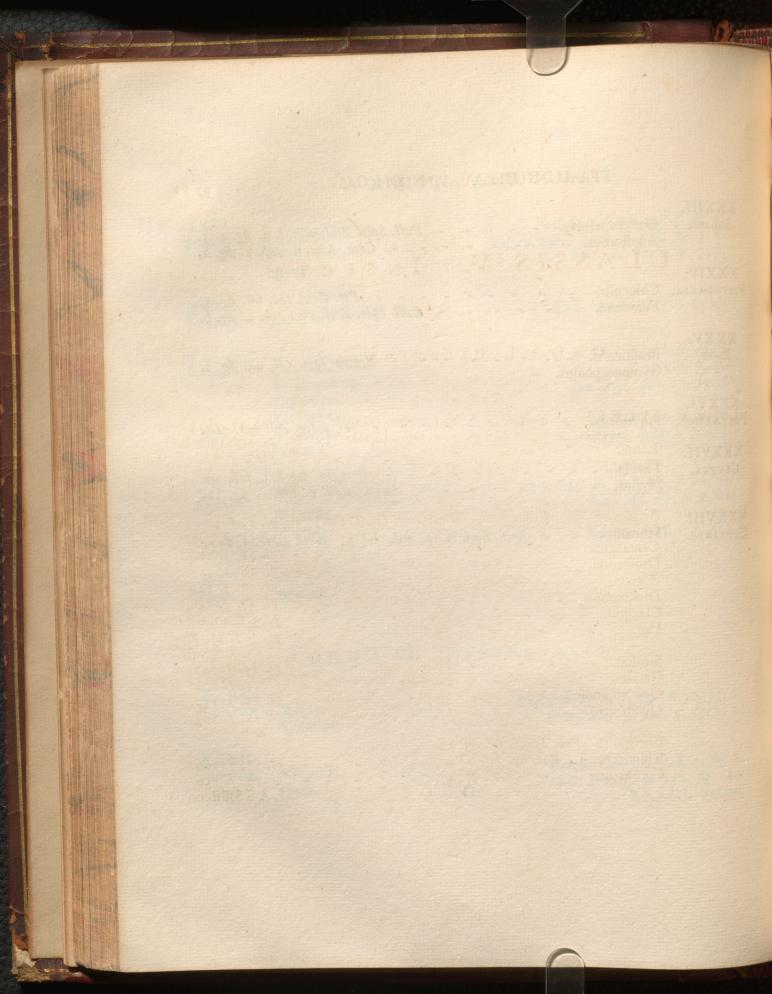
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30. fs. 1. fs. 4. 1. Sau



CLASSIS V. INSECTA.

ORDO I. ELEUTERATA.

Lucanus.	ALCES Fab. Sp. Inf. Nº 1. Petiv. Gazoph tab. 47. f. 15.
	ALCES Fab. Sp. Inf. Nº 1. Petiv. Gazoph tab. 47. f. 15. Gazella Fab. Mantif. p. 1. Oliv. Coleopt. (Lucan.) pl. 4. f. 13. a. b.
	Lama pl. 3. f. 8.
	Carinatus Lin. S. N. N° 5.

Scaraeæus.	Pan	in		3 4 5 6 9 10			pl. 11. f. 102. pl. 11. f. 104. pl. 18. 165.
	Simfon Geryon Quadrifpinofus. Quadridens		1 - 2 3	19 25 36	-	- 1	 pl. 15. f. 142. pl. 24. f. 208. pl. 19. f. 179.
10 1 de 10 d	Enema Fab Rhinoceros. L. Coronatus	Fab. Sp. 1	ns. Nº 4	.0	-		pl. 18. f. 166. pl. 12. f. 110. Hircus.

FAUNULA INDICA.

Piceus	Fab. Sp. Inf. No	22.	v. Col. (Scar.	pl. 24. f. 211. pl. 13. f. 120. & pl. 4. f. 28. a. b.
Unifasciatus. Scaber. L. Pygmæus Longimanus. Veter	Fab. Mant. Inf. Gmel. Lin. N° Fab. Spec. Inf Gmel. Lin. L. Fab. Sp. Inf Mant. App. p. Spec. Inf. N	72. Oliv. 186. Sch. I 73. Oliv. 377.	I. Nat Col	- f. 1. p. 239.
Sabæus Pithecius Seniculus		99 102 103 105	* 	- pl. 9. f. 85. - pl. 9. f. 73. - pl. 7. f. 56. a.b. - pl. 12. f. 111.
Bifasciatus.	- Mantiss. Ins	. 111	- 10 17 10 17 10 17	a. b.
Boas Bonafus	- Mant. Inj	f. 129. f. 114	, ho	- pl. 6. f. 43. a- c. pl. 4. f. 26. pl. 10. f. 92. b.
Spinitey Fricator. Miliaris	Mant. In	15. 140. 16. 141. ·		pl. 4. f. 32. pl. 12. f. 112. pl. 18. f. 164. pl. 9. f. 77. Æneu

44.44	Æneus	- Sp. Inj	. 156. Oliv.	Coleop. (S	Scar.)	pl. 14. f. 128.
	Catta Fo					pl. 23. f. 201. pl. 24. f. 212.
	Melampus Tullius				- 1-1	pl. 17. f. 159. pl. 19. f. 88. b. & pl. 11. f. 98.
	Hesperus Simuatus					pl. 14. f. 129. pl. 21. f. 189. & pl. 10. f. 93.
	Erraticus L	in. S. Nat.	N° 29. Faun	. Suec.	N° 383.	
Trox.	Horridus	Fab. Sp. Inj	N° 3. Oliv.	Col. (Tro	ox.) -	pl. 1. f. 2.
MELOLONTHA.	Serrata					
	Lanigera Glabrata					pl. 4. f. 39. a.b.
	Dorfalis	-0-0-	- 17.			
	Ruficollis Erythrocephala.		- 24	3.50		pl. 9. f. 111.
	Rauca		- 37		Tella En	pl. 6. f. 62.
	Ferruginea Probolcidea		- 38			pl. 7. f. 82. pl. 8. f. 96.
	Podagrica		- 49			
	Mutabilis		- 60			pl. 3. f. 24.
	Vittata Candida		- 74		- N° 8	pi. 8. f. 94.
	Femoralis				- 41	.pl. 9. f. 110.
	Pubescens Unicolor					
	Ciliatus		- 314	3-3-		f. 6.
	Sepicola	Lin. S. N	lat. 55. Mus	Lud. Ulr	- 24	. Syriacus.

1. 13. a.b. a.b. bl. 9.1 bl. 9.1 pl. 12. pl. 14.1 a.b.

pl. 13 | a.b. pl. 25 | 25 |

pl. 6.j c. pl. 4.j pl. 4.j pl. 12.j

	Syriacus Lin. S. Nat. N° 56. Mus. Lud. Ulr 25. Leei Gmel. Lin. 427. N. Att. Stockb. 8. 1787. 3. N° 3. 4.
Trichius.	Indus Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 2. Oliv. Col. (Ceton.) pl. 6. f. 40. Viridulus 6 pl. 6. f. 86.
CETONIA.	Chinensis
Hister.	Maximus Lin. S. Nat. N° 1. Oliv. Col. (Hist.) - pl. 1. f. 2. Major. L Fab. Spec. Inf. N° 2 pl. 1. f. 4. a.b.
APATE.	Capucinus 4. Sch. El t. 28.

DERMESTES.

1.6.

pl. 2. pl. 4. pl. 8. pl. 6. pl. 8. pl. 6. pl. 8. pl. 6. pl. 8. pl. 6. pl

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	Lardarius. L Fab. Spec. Inf. 1. Schæf. Ic pl. 42. f. 3. Pellio 5 pl. 42. f. 4. Ruficollis 15. Thunh. N. Sp. Inf. 1. p. 8. f. 7. Marginatus Gmel. Lin. 44 pl. 7. f. 6. Piceus 45 p. 8. Viridis 48 p. 9.
Bruchus.	Cacao
TRITOMA.	Vittata Fab. Mant. N° 4.
HISPA.	Bihamata Lin. S. Nat. Nº 3.
SILPHA.	Indica. L Fab. Sp. Inf. No 3. Mus. Lud. Ulr 38.
OPATRUM.	Cinereum Gmel. Lin. 11. Fuest. Arch. Ins 4. tab. 21. A. a.
Coccinella.	Dimidiata Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 5. Cingulata Fab. Mant. N° 24. Sexmaculata Spec. Inf. N° 20. Septempunctata. L 21. Schæf. Ic tab. 9. f. 7. Centumpunctata. Gmel. Lin. 118. Fuefl. Arch. Inf 4. tab. 22. f. 13. Transversalis. Fab. Spec. Inf. 24. Sparsa Gmel. Lin. 120 7. tab. 43. f. 11. 28-punctata 48. Minuta 54. Thunb. N. Sp. Inf. 1. p. 11.

CASSIDA.

CASSIDA.	8-punctata Fab. Mant. N° 18. Marginata. L Sp. Inf. N° 25. Naturforsch. = N° 9. t. 2. Dorsata Mantiss. 33. Bicornis. L Sp. Inf. 29. Amæn. Ac 6. p. 393. 9. Spinisex. L 31 p. 392. 7. Trifasciata Mant. 46. Annulata Spec. Inf. 39. Naturf 9. t. 2. f. 6. Bipunctata. L 49. Alatrata Lin. S. Nat. N° 18. Angustata Gmel. Lin. N° 31.
	Anguitata. 4 Omto 200

Aturnus. Femoratus. - Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 2. Drur. Inf. - - 2. tab. 34. f. 5.

14-punctata. L 13. Fervide 22. Uudulata. L 41. Amæn. Ac 6. p. 393. 14. Nitida Mant. N° 64. Cruenta Spec. Inf. 82. Sternicornis Gmel. Lin. 147. Schal. Hall. Nat. 1. t. 1. f. 1. Gigas 153. Fuefl. Arch. Inf 4. t. 23. f. 2. Indica 155. Malaccensis 249. Horn. Shr. Berl. Nat. 8. t. 1. f. 9.
Malaccensis 249. Horn. Shr. Berl. Nat. 8. t. 1. f. 9. Fascicornis. (Altica.) 66 f. 1.

CRYPTOCE- PHALUS.	Koenigii Fab. Sp. Inf. 45. Martinius Gmel. Lin. N° 74. Schal. Hall. Nat. 1. p. 278. Peregrinus 77. Fuefl. Arch. Inf 4. t. 23. f. 25. Multicolor 246. Horn. Shr. Berl. Nat. 8. t. 1. f. 6. Sumatranus 247 f. 4. Coffeæ 248 f. 7. Orientalis 249 f. 3. Batavienss 250 f. 12.
	Javanus 251 f. 2. 5. 8. 11.

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tab. J

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CISTELA.	Analis Fab. Sp. Inf. 8.
CRIOCERIS.	Cincta 5. Palliata 6. AET. Hall 1. p. 279. Picta Mantiff. 12. Testacea 20. 4-pustulata 23. Impressa 24. Abdominalis Gmel. Lin. 130. Ochracea 180. Fuest. Arch. Ins 7. t. 44. f. 9. p. q.
Erotylus.	Giganteus. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 1. De Geer, Inf 5. tab. 16. f. 8. Longimanus Mant. N° 11.
LAGRIA.	Abdominalis Fab. Mant. N° 14. Inda Lin. S. Nat. N° 121. Mus. Lud. Ulr 41.
Curculio.	Palmarum. L Sp. Inf. N° 1. Oliv. Col. (Curc.) - pl. 2. f. 16. Indus. L 5. De Geer, Inf 5. pl. 15. f. 22. Paganus 6. Hemipterus. L 8 pl. 15. f. 25. Melanocardius. L 10. Sulz. Inf 4. tab. 4. f. 11. Barbirostris 65. Seb. Muf 4. tab. 95. f. 5. Frigidus. Fab. Mant. App. p. 381. Mucoreus. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 74. Muf. Lud. Ulr 53. Pusio. L 75 46. Stigma. L 80. Annulatus. L 81 51. Reticulatus 85. Stultus 85. Stultus 85. Stultus Spec. Inf. 118. De Geer, Inf 5. tab. 15. f. 4. Argyreus.

Argyreus. L. - Spec. Inf. 128. Mus. Lud. Ulr. 54.

Curvipes. - - - Mant. 183.

Lacerta. - - Spec. Inf. 161.

Frigidus. - Mant. App. p. 381.

Emeritus. L. - Spec. Inf. 190. - - - 56.

Cinnamomi. - Gmel. Lin. 275. Fuest. Arch. Inf. - 5.t. 24.f. 20.h.i,

Globofus. - Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 193. Drur. Inf. - - 1.pl. 32. f. 4.

Apterus. L. - - - 206. De Geer. Inf. - 5.tab. 16. f. 1.

Viridanus. - - - 219.

Attelabus. Indicus. - - - Mant. N° 5. Thunb. N. Spec. Inf. 3. pl. 68. f. 81. Cyaneus. - - - - 15.

CLERUS. Apiarius. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 9. Schaf. Ic. - - pl. 48. f. 11. Cyaneus. - - Mant. N° 15.

Prionus. Trochlearis. Lin. S. Nat. p. 622.

Armillatus. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 21. Oliv. Col. (Prion.) pl. 5. f. 17.

Rostratus. - - Mant. N° 3.

Spinosus. - - - - 26.

CERAMBYX. Gigas. - - Fab. Mant. N° 20.

Fasciatus. - - Spec. Ins. N° 23.

Barbicornis. L. - - - - 24. Mus. L. Ulr. - 68.

Rugicollis. - - - Mantiss. 40.

Holosericeus - - - - 45.

Longicollis - - - - 46.

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Ferrugineus. - - - 25.

Platypus. - Gmel. Lin. N° 132. De Geer, Ins. - 7.t. 49. f. 3.

LAMIA,

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LAMIA.
           Vaginator. - Fab. Mant. Nº 8.
           Grifator. - - - - 12.
           Nigricornis. - - Spec. Inf. 10.
            Ariolator. - - - - 14.
           Reticulator. - - - - 16.
           Rotator. - - - - 32.
           Lufia. - - Fab. Mant. Nº 35.
           Molitor. - - Spec. Inf. 42.
           Rubus. L. - - - - - 44. De Geer, Inf. - 5. t. 13. f. 16. Scabrator. - - - - 46.
           Sentis. - - Lin. S. Nat. Nº 23.
           Ferrugineus. - - - - 25. Mus. Lud. Ulr. - 70.
Depressus. - - - 26. Schr. Ins. - 8. s. s. s. s.
STENOCORUS. Cyaneus. - Fab. Spec. Inf. Nº 2. Forst. Cent. Inf. 40. (palliatus.)
           Rusticus. - - - - - 19.
 SAPERDA. Vittata. -
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CALLIDIUM. Barbatum. - - - - 12.
            Compressum. - - Mant. 21.
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 LEPTURA.
           Linearis. - Lin. S. Nat. Nº 25. Mus. Lud. Ulr. - 77.
           Cincta. - - Fab. Sp. Inf. 6.
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           Depressa - - - - 18.
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Cantharis.	Melanocephala. Fab. Spec. Inf. 13. Tropica Lin. S. Nat. Nº 19. Gron. Zooph 515. t. 14. f. 7.
ELATER.	Flabellicornis. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 1. Dr. Inf 3. pl. 47. f. 1.? Speciosus. L 2. Luridus 3. Fuscipes 9. Melanocephalus 38. Notatus 45. Pallipes Fab. Inf. Mant. 46.
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Tristis.

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Attelaboides. - - - 30.
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Bimaculatus.

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LYTTA. Syriaca. L. - Fab. Sp. Inf. 3. Fuefl. Arch. Inf. - 6. t. 30. f. 1. Ruficollis. - - Gmel. Lin. 13. - - - 8. t. 48. f. 4.

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Acheta. Gryllotalpa. - - Spec. Inf. 1. Roef. Inf. 2. Gryll. t. 14. 15.

Monstrosa.

Monstrofa. - Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 2. Drur. Inf. - - 2. t. 42. f. 1.
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Serripes. - - - Mantiss. 8.

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Punctatus. - - - Sp. Ins. 14. Drur. Ins. - - 2. t. 41. f. 4.

Hæmatopus. L. - - 16. De Geer. Ins. - 5. t. 40. f. 10.

Perspicillatus. L. - - 50. Amæn. Ac. - - 6. p. 398. 34.

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Scolia.	4-puftulata.	- Sp. Inf. 13.	The second secon
CHRYSIS.	Splendida Oculata	I. 4.	
Bembex.	Interrupta	Mantiss. 6.	e spinolis e spinolis e se est sterosity s
VESPA.	Calida. L 4-punctata - Hebræa Flavescens Periolata	Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 1. Sulz. Inf. Sp. Inf. 7. Drur. Inf. 23. Mantiff. 55. 58. - Sp. Inf. 50. 56. - Mantiff. 75.	t. 27. f. 5. - 2. t. 48. f. 3.
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Andrena.	Cincta - Zonata. L.	Sp. Inf. 8. 11. Muf. Lud.	Ulr. 415.
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t. 48.

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FORMICA. Smaragdina. - - - N° 2.

Compressa - - - Mantisss. 2.

Cinerascens. - - - 12.

Elongata. - - - - 13.

Elevata. - - - Sp. Ins. 26.

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ORDO IV. AGONATA.

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	Ceratopthalmus				
	Globus	- Sp. In/	. 6.		
	Craniolaris. L		7. Rumph. Mus.		t. 10. f. A. B.
	Porcellanus	- Mantiss.	11. Herbst. Cancr.	92. 12	.t. 2. f. 18.
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	Mænas. L		25		t. 6. f. O.
	Dormia. L		27	60 1 69	t. II. f. I.
			Q 2		6-dentatus.

	6-dentatus Fab. Mantiss. N° 43. Rumph. Amb Feriatus L Sp. Ins. 28. Mus Pagurus. L 29 32. Seb. Mus 34. Fornicatus. Sp. Ins. App. p. 502. Ochtades Mantiss. 55. Herbst. Canc Ovis 66.	t. 11. f. 4. t. 19. f. 17. t. 8. f. 54. f. 74. f. 75. t. 18. f. 11. t. 10. f. 6. t. 9. f. 1. t. 8. f. 2. t. 8. f. 4.
Pagurus.	Latro. L 1. Rumph. Mus Diogenes. L 3	t.7. f. 4. t. 5. f. K. L. t f. 122. f. 114.
Нірра.	Adactyla? - Fab. Mantiss. N° 1. Dorsipes. L 3. Rumph. Mus Variolosa 5.	t. 10. f. 3.
Scyllarus.	Arctus. L Sp. Inf. 1	t. 2. f. 6. D.
Astacus.	Homarus. L 3	t. I. f. A. Emeritus.

	Emeritus. L Sp. Inf. 16. Gron. Zooph. 1000. t. 17. f. 8. 9.
Squilla.	Mantis. L 1. Rumph. Mus t. 3. f. 2. Seyllarus. L 2. Seb. Mus 3. t. 20. f. 6. Ciliata Mantiss. 3. Chiragra? Sp. Ins. 3. Rumph. Mus t. 3. f. F.

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	Morsitans. L Dorsalis Clypeata Phosphorea. L.	8.	13. f. 3.

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PHALANGIUM. Caudatum. L. - - 7. Seb. Mus. - - 1. t. 70. f. 7. 8.

Scorpio. Afer. L. - - - - 3. Roef. Inf. - - 3. t. 65.

ORDO VI. GLOSSATA.

* EQUITES TROES.

PAPILIO.	Paris. L Fab. Sp. Inf. 2. No Thefeus Polytes. L	3. Cram.		- 8. t. 90. B.
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	A ntonor	8. Drur.	111/0	2. 1. 2. 1
	Troilus. L.	9		
	Palinurus Fab. Mantiss. N° Deiphobus. L. Sp. Ins. 2. N°	10. Cram.	Inf	- 16. t. 181. A. B.
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	Priamus. L	OT	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	2000 - 1
	Remus	22.		1. t. 10. A. B. & 11. A. B.
	Agenor. L	25		- 3. t. 32. A. B.
	Amphrisius Mantiss.	23	1 1 1 47	- 19. t. 219. A. Alcandor.

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3. t. 92. 2. t. 14 4. 43 3. t. 15) 2. t. 3. f.

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5. t. 171 2. t. 14 5. t. 181

t. 221

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Alcandor	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	- t.	LO. A.B.D. F.
Sarpedon. L.	-		Spec.	Ins.	28.	-			-	11. t.	122. D. E.
Amphimedon.	-	-	~	-	31.						194. A.
Æneas. L						-	-			3. t.	29. CF.
Lyfander	-	-	-	-	33.	-	-		-	2. t.	24. E.?
Polymnestor.	-	-	-	-	35.	-		-	-	5. t.	53. A. B.
Panthous. L.	-		-	-	36.	-			-	II.t.	123. 124.
Remus.		-	Man	itill.	24.	-	T		•	12. 1.1	35.A.136.A.
Pandarus. L.	-	-	- 0	pec.	37.1	Muj.	Lud.	. Ulr.		198.	
Astenous	100.	***	-	-	38.0	aram.	· Inj.	-	-	17. t.	195. A.

** Equites Achivi.

Ripheus	Fab. Mantiss. N	° A2. Cram.	Inf		t. 385. A. B.
Pyrrhus. L.	- Sp. Ins. 2. N	°41			
	Mantiss.				
	Sp. Inf. N				3-7
	Mantiss.				
Leilus. L	Sp. Inf.	48			t. 85. C. D.
Ulysses. L.		52			t. 121. A. B.
Patroclus. L.		53			t. 109. A. B.
Diomedes. L.		54			
Varanes		55	-	-	t. 160. D. E.
Alcibiades.	Mantiss.	65.			
Pompilius		66			t. 37. A. B.
Sinon	Sp. Ins.	59. Drur.	Ins		t. 22. f. 3. 4.
Antheus -		- Cram.	Inf		t. 235. B. C.
Chiron.		60	7 -		t. 200. D. E.
Curius	Mantiss.	71.			
Periander		74.			
Codrus	Sp. Inf.	69			t. 179. A. B.
Menestheus.		74			t. 142. A. B.
Authus. L.	1 1 5 7 1	75			1.73. A. B.
I.					Cresphontes.

C. TuC m	- Cram Inf.		t. 89. A. B.
Cresphontes Sp. Inf. 7	10		t. 83. A. B.
Orontes. L.	0.		t. 241. C. D.
Ægiftus			· (CD
Agamemnon, L.			, A D C
Ægistheus. L N° 8	32,		1. 200.11. II. C.
Empedocles Mantiss.	94.		4 D
Euryalus Sp. Inf. 8	3		t. 74. A. B.
Phidippus. L	35		t. 69. A. B.
Phidippus. L.		1.5-00F	t. 150. A. B.
Nifus		7,867	t. 168. A. B.
Aurelius			t. 231. A. B.
Demoleus. L			t. 205. B. C.
Medon. L	09.		t. 20. A. B. C.
T IIIIOCCC			t. 187. A. B.
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	94		t. 84. A. B.?
Amphitrion	96		t. 157. A. B.
Gambrisius Fab. Mantiss. 1		A Selection	t. 43. F. G.
Drufius			t.229.A.230.A
Demophon. L Sp. Inf.			D C
Eurypylus. L 1			. O A D
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Sabinus Sp. Inf. Ap. p. 5	02	TTI.	
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*** HELICONII.

Calliope. L	Fab. Sp.	Ins.	107. C	ram.	Inf.		-	-	t. 246. C.
Melite. L		-	108.	-	•	-	-	-	t. 153. C.D.
Mopfa. L		-	109.	-	•	-	-		L. 190. D.
Mneme. L		-	IIO.	-	-	-	-	-	t. 190. C.
T.vbia		- 1	TII.	-	00	-	-	•	t. 177. C. D.
Viola I		-	112.	-	-	-	-11	-	t. 298. D. L.
Ternfichore, L.		-	113.	-		-		-	t. 298. A. D
Serena		-	114.				-	-	1. 208. A. D.
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Jugurtha					t. 141. E.
Michicone.		186		e City	t. 229. B. C.
Octifpe.	DICL S	188. Mus. Lud.	TTI	015.	
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Leucippe		189. Cram. Inf.		11/4	t. 238. F. G.
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Callirhoe		190. Pl. Enlum.	- 1915	453	t. 270. A. B.
Mesentina		Tus			t. 164. AC.
Glaucippe. L		191. Cram. Inf.			t. 320. C.—F.
Zelmira		4.4.4.4.		08	t. 91. DG.?
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Hyparete. L	- 1-	194. Clerck. Ic.	A Auto		t. 221. F. G.
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Scylla. L		203	i di merene	100	t. 68. B. C.
Coronea		201			7. 00. D. C.
Cornelia	Mantiss.	229.			t. 237. D. E.
Agathina					1. 23/. D. Z.
Judith		230.			t.258.A.B.C.D
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Amata	Sp. Ins.	204.			t. 157. C. D.
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Hilaria					1. 339. 1.1.
Danaë	Sp. Ins.				t. 217. C.D.E.
Sefia	Mantiss.	Control of the Contro			1. 21/. C.D.Z.
Rahel		235.			+ 060 CD
Ada				ON ESSE	t. 363. C.D.
Messalina	• •	236.			+ 262 F F
Zeuxippe			-		t. 362. E. F. t. 361. C. D.
	Sp. Ins.		-	at less	t. 120. C. D.
Drya		218	-	-	1. 120. C. D.
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† DANAI FESTIVI.

Midamus, L.	. Fab	. Sp.	Ins.	227.	Cram	. Inf.	-	-		t.	266. A. B	3.
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Climene			-		-	-	-	-	-		389. E. F	7.
Liberius		Sp.	Ins.	229.	-	-	-				210. G. F.	
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Eyialeus							-88	-	HOUSE.		189. D. I	
Eualthe				235.		-	-	-			17. E. F.	
Cæneus. L.					Mus.	Tud.	IIIr		271		-/	
Genutia	HILL SOL	-613		-39.	Cram		_				206. C. D	
Pinthæus. L.				242.		-	-	-			258.	•
Chrysippus. I		- 918		245.			-	100	200		118. B. C	
TT C		.478		248.			-		na,i-		180. A.	
971				251.				in.			12. G. H	
Gripus		0000	-	255.			THE	-			183. C. I	
Xanthus. L.		SHIP		257.			0	1991			183. A. B	
Arcefilaus.		7/	:0	110,000 1101					DE	**	103. 11. 1	
		Mani	_	305.			-					
Eribotes		Sp. J	10000	267.							Q A B	
Morvus		7/		270.		160	-	.50	BITE	1.	48. A. B.	
Cocytus	-	Mant		316.							200 C D	,
Obrinus. L.		Sp.	inj.	275.		-	-		B .		338. C. D	
Ancæus. L.		11946	-	276.		-	•	-	in R		49. E. F.	
Jairus			-	281.		•	-	~	ne be		6. A. B.	E
Philocles. L.		.80%	-	285.	-	•		-	3514		184. D. E.	
Aeropus. L.	Marie .	. For	-	287.	•	•	•	-	-		111. F. G	
Mineus	- T	-	-	294.		•	-	-	-	1.	84. C. D.	
Baldus		-	-	306.								
Zetes, -	Lin. S.	Nat.	N.				-	-	Will H		43. f. I.	
Enceladus			-	112.	Mus.	Lud.	Ulr.	-	254.		17.11	
					R 2						Eribo	ote.

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Eribote Lin. S.	Nat. Nº	115. Mus. Lud. Ulr.	233.
Perius			

* NYMPHALES GEMMATI.

						~	TC				t. 195. D. E.
Polynice	Fab.	Sp.	Ins.	N.	310.	Cram.	Inj.	-	-	-	
Almana. L.	Se Section	-	_	-	311.	-					t. 58. F. G.
Alliana. L.			100		312.	4	-	-	-	-	t. 58. D. E.
Asterie. L.					212	-	-		100	-	t. 35. A. C.
Oenone. L. Erigone			err	Det	2,7.		-	0	uligan		t. 62. E. F.
Erigone	-	-									t. 35. D. F.
Lemonias. L.		-	-		314.	es.	-				33. 2
Villida		- 1	Man	tiff.	366.						
Glycerie					379.						FF
Orithya. L.					315.	-		-	-	-	t. 32. E. F.
Damulia						-	-	-	-	-	t. 232. F. G.
Remulia					318.	-	-	_	19219	-	t. 192. E.F.
Feronia. L.		-	7.5-	:n	310.				-		t. 148. D. D.t.
Lampetia. L.			ivian	my.	3/0.			2550			349. A.B.
											t. 141. C. D.
Roxelana	-	-	Sp.	Ins.	320.		-	-			t. 116. E. F.
Minerva	-	-	-	-	327.	-	•	-		-	1. 110. E. I.
Minerva Laomedia. L		-	-	-	333.		-	-	-	-	t. 8. F. G.
Cardui					364.	-	-	-	-	-	t. 26. E. F.
Atlita			7/	Tant.							
Atma			Co	Tant	224	Sulta	Inf	_	201	-	t. 17. f. 7.
Libye. L		-	Sp.	1119.	334.	Caran	Tul	-	all I	300	t. 326. C.
Justina		-	-	-		Gram	. 111				t. 69. C.D.
Hedonia. L.	-	-	-	-	335	-		-			t. 160. B. C.
Arfinne T.		-	-	-	345	-	-	-	-		7. 100. B.
Panthera			Ma	ntill.	407						A P
Pipleis. L.	_		Sp.	. Inf.	368		-	-	-	-	t. 60. A. B.
Claudia		-	1	-	369	. Natu	erfore	ch.	9	-	t. 2.
Bankia					271	. Cran	i. In	(:	200		t. 26. A. B. &
Dankia					31-	4					291. I.
			P		076		un.				
Leda		-	-		370						
Rohria		-	Ma	intill	. 446	•					Arcensia
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t. 1951 t. 58.1 t. 58.1 t. 35.1 t. 62.1

t. 35.1

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t. 17 t. 320 t. 69. t. 160

t. 60. t. 2. t. 26.3 291 t. 190

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Cydippe. L, - Fab. Sp. Inf. 388	t. 62. A. B. t. 145. B. C.
Penthefilia 390	t. 28. D. E.
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Charonia 398	t. 47. A. B. C.
Polychloros. L 404 Juventa	t. 330.C.D.Var. t. 188. B.
Dirce. L 407	
Hippoclus	
C. Aureum. L 410	
Ariadne. L 412	t. 144. G. H.
Proferpina.	t. 218. C. D.
Bolinæ. L 414	t.65. E. F.
X	Lisionassæ.

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o ~			Cram.	Inf.			-1	t. 205. A. B.
Lisionassæ	0. T.C		Mark	Tud	TTIr		206.	
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Aughalia	Sh Ann. D.	50A.	-					t. 209. A. B.
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Lamis Allica			-	-				t. 238. E.
Allica	N°	510.	•		•			t. 280. E. F.
Leucothoë L.	- Sp. Inf.	421.	1	-	-	-		t. 203. E. F.?
Melicerta		423.		-		-	•	t. 212. E. F.
Heliodore	- Mantiss.	516.			-			
Ilithuia	- Sp. Inf.	426.	-	-	-	-	-	t. 213. A. B.
Pelea	- Mantiss.	523.						
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Venilia. L	- Sp. Inf.	431.	- 1	-	-		-	t. 219. B. C.
Alimena T		432.	_	-		-	-	t. 221. A. B. C.
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Alphona		434		-				t. 259. C.D.
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Neærea. L	- op. mj.	441		-				t. 121. E.F.
Aceste. L		442		-				t. 259. E.F.
Porphyria								t. 70. A.
Eurinome								t. 256. E. F.
Neste					-			t. 82. C.D.
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Alcippe		-		-				t. 389. G. H.
Panope			, -	-	-			t. 65. C. D.
								Villida.

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t. 238.1 t. 280.1 t. 203.1 t. 212.1

t. 213

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Martha 555.
Elea Sp. Inf. 460 t. 242. D. E.
Cytherea. L 474. Clerck. Ic t. 39. f. 3.
Phalantha. Fab. Sp. Inf. No 485. Drur. Inf 1. t. 21. f. 1. 2.
Tipha Lin. S. Nat. No 164. Clerck. Ic t. 32. f. 3.
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Hyacinthus.											
Iarbus											
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Strephon										0, 0,	
Atymnus.						-	-	-	t.	331. D. E.	
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Simæthis											
Ixion											
Nedymond.					Cram. Inf.	-	-	0	t.	299. E.F.	
Refimon											
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Neleus. L Bochus Priaffus. L	. Sp. Inj. 581.	Cram. Inf	t. 391. C.D.
Polybe Lin.	S. Nat. N° 218.	Amæn. Ac Mus. Lud. Uli	r. 322.
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†† PLEBEII URBICOLÆ.

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Dan Mantill. 798.
Chromus
Gnetus Fab. Sp. Inf. Nº 624. Pl. Enl t. 18. f. 8. 9.
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Phidias. L 632 t. 41. C.D.
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		4 + 40			2.75	(多為多數)
		60			125 A B C	
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Membracis. Spinofa 5. Sulz. Inf t. 9. f. 6. Taurus 10.
Tettigonia. Fornicata Gmel. Lin. 11. Mus. Lud. Ulr. 156. Fasciata Fab. Mantiss. 2. Stoll. Cicad 1. t. 4. f. 17. Spinosa 6. Vaginata 7. Conspurcata Sp. Ins. 13. Repanda. L 16. De Geer, Ins 3. t. 33. f. 1. Testacea Mantiss. 23. Stoll. Cicad 1. t. 8. f. 41. C.

CICADA.	Ocellata Cunicularia. L. Lanata. L Tomentofa	Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 1. 2. De Geer, Inf 3. t. 33. f. 2. 11. 12. Drur. Inf 2. t. 37. f. 11. 13. 14. 31. 37.	
Notonecta.	Nivea Indica	Mantiss. p. 534.	
Nepa.	Ruftica Rubra. L	- Spec. Inf. 2 3 Mantiff. 4. Stoll. Cimic 2. t. 1. f. 1 6 2. t. 7. V Sp. Inf. N° 6 7. Schæf. Icon t. 5. f. 5. 6.	
CIMEX.	Clavipes Maculatus Rusticus Lunatus Vahlii Grandis Grandis Taurus Dentatus Spinidens Hamatus Scaber	2. Stoll. Cimic 1 t. 1. f. 1. Fab. Mantiss. 5. 11. 26. - Sp. Ins. 9 2. t. 13. f. 84. 32. - Gmel. Lin. 12. 171. Thunb. N. Sp. Ins. 2. N° 31. f. 46. - Sp. Ins. 34. - 43. - Mantiss. 61. - 80. - Gmel. Lin. 30. Aman. Ac 6. p. 400. 43. Fab. Mantiss. 84. Thoracical	

1.91

FAUNULA INDICA.

		- 71	01 1	40 F A
Thoracicus	Gmel. Lin. 2	262. Stoll.	Cimic	- t. 8. f. 55. A
Taffatric -	Hob. Mantell.	88.		
Analis	- Gmel. Lin. 2	263		- t. 10. f. 72. B
Tenebrofus -	Hab. Mantill.	93.		
Sulcatus -	- Gmel. Lin. 2	271	- 200	- t. 6. f. 47.
711	with Mantall	01		
Pustulatus	- Gmel. Lin.	281. De G	eer, Ins.	- 3. t. 34. f. 2.
77	High to In	77		
	Mantall	TTh Stall	Cim	- 1. t. 6. f. 39.
Punctum		117		- 2.1.0. J. 40.
Nigripes	Sp. Inf.	92. Drur	. Inf	- 2.t. 6. f. 40. - 2.t. 36. f. 5.
Torquatus		93.		
Torquatus	Mantiss.	121.		
TT' ' 1 T	Ch Test	0 1 1/11/	Lud. Ulr.	172.
Deregrinator	- Gmel Tin.	40		173.
Beryllus	- Mantiss.	127.		
Tavanicus	- Gmel. Lin.	332. Stoll.	Cim	- t. 11. f. 2.
6-punctatus. L	. Fab. Sp. Inf.	105. Mus.	Lud. Ulr.	175.
Brunneus	- Gmel. Lin.	334.		
Rubrofasciatus.	Fab. Mantiss.	140.		
Ruficornis	- Sp. Ins.	114.		
Gramineus	- Mantiss.	161.		
Histrio	0.485-8-	167.		
Pictus	- Sp. Inf.	117.		
Faber	- Mantiss.	181.		
Cruciatus	- Sp. Inf.	122.		
Indus. L	- Mantiss.	140. Mus	Lud. Ulr.	176.
Civilis	- Mantiss.	186.		
Familiaris		190.		
Varicornis		194.		
Malabaricus, /	Hab. Sp. Int.	147.		
Koenigii		156. Stoll	. Cimic. =	- 2.t. 1. f. 5.
Mendicus		150.		
Cruentus	- Mantiss.	214.		
Augur	- Sp. Inf.	167.		

Mactans.

Mactans	Sp. Inf. 1	68.	
Erythrozonias G	imel. Lin. 4	56. De Geer, Ins	3. t. 35. f. 12.
Sordidus Fab.	. Mantiss. 2	31.	
Calens. L	Sp. Inf. 2	13. Gronov. Zooph.	712.
Gronovii. L			711.
Cingulatus	Mantiff. 2	87.	
Pedestris	Sp. Ins. 2	.24.	
Fosfarum	2	26.	
Filum	2	32. De Geer, Inf.	- 3. t. 35. f. 16.
~·			

Reduvius. Gigas. 7. Sanctus. Mantiff. 12. Pilicornis. 19. Collaris. 5p. Inf. 15. Sexguttatus. 17. 4-guttatus. 18. Aurantius. 19. Bipunctatus. Fab. Mantiff. N° 30. Fuscipes. 33. 5-spinosus. -</td

t. 8. f.

f. 10.

t. 6. J.

t. 34

.t.6.f. .t.6.f.

, t. 1. |

ORDO VIII. ANTLIATA.

T 2

Вівіо.	Lar Sphinx Troglodyta.	10. Mantiss. 20. Sp. Ins. 20.
Syrphus.	Craffus	 Mantiss. 7.

Musca.

FAUNULA INDICA. Musca. Jejuna. - - - - 2. Asilus. Maculatus. - - Sp. Inf. 21. Myopa. Cincta. - - - - 4. Bombylius. Maculatus. - - - - 7. Pediculus. Humanus. L. - - - - 1. Schoof. Elem. - 4. 95. Pubis. L. - - - - 2. Red. Exper. - 4. 19. f. L. Vulturis. - - - - 4.

ACARUS.

Elephantinus. L. Fab. Sp. Inf. N° 1. Schrank. Beytr. - t. 6. f. 14.15.
Indus. L. - - - 12.

CLASS VI. VERMES.

I. INTESTINA.

N. B. From our ignorance of the productions of India in this Class, we are obliged to omit many Genera.

4.95

1.6

Gordius. M Edinensis. - - - Sloane Jam. ii. 190. tab. 233. fig. 1.

SIPUNCULUS. Saccatus. - - - - - - - Amæn. Acad. iv. 454. tab. 3.

II. MOLLUSEA.

- Seb. Mus. ii. tab. 61. fig. 5. Verrucofa. Doris. Aman. Acad. iii. 203. tab. 3. Noctiluca. NEREIS. - Seb. Mus. i. tab. 81. fig. 7. Gigantea. An edible Species collected in the Molucca Isles. ACTINIA. Swalloo. - . Aman. Acad. iv. 255. HOLUTHURIA. Priapus. Octopodia. Br. Zool. iv. Nº 44. tab. 28. Of a monstrous fize in India. SEPIA. - Aman. Acad. iv. 255. tab. 3. fig. 7. 8. MEDUSA. Porpita. * ENTIRE.

* ENTIRE.

Asterias. Luna. - - - - - - Amæn. Acad. iv. 256. tab. 3. fig. 14.

** STELLATED.

Reticulata. - - - Linck. tab. 41. fig. 72. tab. 23. fig. 36. Nodofa. - - - - Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 5. fig. 7. 8. Lævigata. - - - - - Grew. Mus. tab. 8. fig. 1. 2,

*** RADIATED.

Ciliaris. - - - - Linck. tab. 40. fig. 70. tab. 37. & 56. Pectinata. - - - - - Linck. tab. 37. fig. 64. 66. Multiradiata. - - - - - Linck. tab. 21. fig. 33. Caput Medusæ. Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 9. & tab. 11. Rumph. Mus. 41. tab. 16.

ECHINUS.

- Rumph. Mus. 31. tab. 13. B. Esculentus. -Globulus. -- - M. L. U. 706. Sphæroides. - M. L. U. 707. Gratilla. -Lixula. -- Rumph. Mus. tab. 14. B. Diadema. Gualt. Test. tab. 107. fig. C. Lucunter. -Rumph. Mus. iii. tab. 13. fig. 2. Atratus. -Lacunatus. - - Ibid. tab. 14. fig. 2. Rofaceus. - - - -Rumph. Mus. tab. 14. fig. 2. Orbiculus. d. - - -- - Gualt. tab. 7. fig. B.

III. TESTACEA:

tab, ji

ab. 201 ab. 5.1 ab. 8.1

tab. 37. fg. ab. 21. j umph. b

31. tol. M. L. l

M. L.I

yf. tal. b. 10%

tab. 13 tab. 14

tab. 741

DIV. I. MULTIVALVIA.

CHITON.	Aculeatus	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rumph. Mus. tab. 10. fig. 4.
	Squammolus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M. L. U. 465*.
	Punctatus		-	-	-	-	-	-	Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 1. fig. 13.

LEPAS.	Diadema	-	 	-	Rumph. Mus. tab. 14. fig. H.
	Anatifera	-	 -	-	Argenville, tab. 26. fig. F. G.
					Rumph. Mus. tab. 40. fig. K.

Pholas. Dactylus, Born. 14. I must not omit my acknowlegements to the magnificent work on Shells by the Chevalier Ignatius a Born, for very considerable additions to this Catalogue. Rumphius, justly styled the Pliny, must have the preference in every authority, as the great collector of most of the articles referred to.

DIV. H. BIVALVIA.

MyA. Vulfella. - - - - - - Rumph. Muf. tab. 90. fig. H.

SOLEN.

FAUNULA INDICA.

144		
Solen.	Cultellus	Rumph. Muf. tab. 45. fig. M.
	atter (Val 6) Maria de la composition della c	* OVATÆ.
Tellina.	Lingua Felis Virgata Angulata Gari	- Rumph. Muf. tab. 43. fig. N tab. 45. fig. G tab. 45. fig. H Lift. Conch. tab. 394. fig. 241 tab. 45. fig. D tab. 45. fig. K tab. 45. fig. I Argenville, tab. 22. fig. 0.
	**	SUBORBICULAT Æ.
	Remies Reticulata Scobinata	Rumph. Mus. tab. 43. fig. 1 Gualt. tab. 76. fig. E.
CARDIUM.	Retusum Hemicardium. Medium Tuberculatum. Fragum Unedo	Rumph. Mus. tab. 42. fig. E Born. 41. tab. 111. fig. 1.2 tab. 44. fig. H M. L. U. 485. N° 34 Rumph. Mus. tab. 48. fig. II tab. 44. fig. G tab. 44. fig. F tab. 48. fig. F tab. 48. fig. 9 Æolicum

ab. 441 - Dil - Dil tab. 44

tab. 45 tab. 45 tab. 45 b. 3941 tab. 45 tab. 45

tab. 4 tab. 21

tab.4

tab. 76

tab. 4 tab. 44 U. 484 tab. 44 tab. 4 tab. 4 tab. 4

	Æolicum Rufticum	Bonan. ii. fig. 91. Rumph. Mus. tab. 44. fig. K.
Mactra.	Plicataria. Sprengleri Trunculus Scortum	Gualt. tab. 85. fig. F Bonan. lv. tab. 4. fig. 3. 4 Argenville, tab. 21. fig. L.
Donax.	Pubescens =	M. L. U. 493. N° 49* BORN. lv. tab. iv. fig. 3. 4 liii. tab. iv. fig. 1.
Venus.	Flexuofa	
	*** IMPUBERES	ORBICULATÆ.
	Tigerina Secunda	tab. 43. fig. H M. L. U. 504. N° 66* List. Concb. tab. 310. fig. 146 Rumph. Mus. tab. 43. fig. H tab. 42. fig. D tab. 43. fig. C M. L. U. 508. N° 74* Rumph. Mus. tab. 43. fig. G.
		U **** IMPUBERES

FAUNULA INDICA.

140	
	**** IMPUBERES OVALES, SUPRA RIMAM SUBANGULATÆ.
	Litterata Rumph. Mus. tab. 43. fig. B. Rotundata M. L. U. 509. N° 76*, Decussata M. L. U. 509. N° 77. Virginea.
Spondylus.	Regius Rumph. Muf. 156. N° 8. Plicatus tab. 47. Oftrea Elestrica. Gæderopus tab. 47. fig. E. 48. fig. 1. 2.
Снама.	Gigas
	* Margine Integerrimo, Naribus Recurvatis.
Arca.	Noæ tab. 44. fig. P.
	** MARGINE CRENATO.
	Antiquata

^{*} PECTINES

PULATE

26.43

509. 1

y. 15h. Area Bu

43. fg. 12. 1 ab. 27. 1

ian. L.

ATIS.

ab. 441

ab. 41

20. 1 . 1 . 1 . 520. 1 . 6. 47. 1 . 244. 1

Pin

* Pectines Auriculati, Æquilateres.

OSTREA,	Minuta Pleuronectes	Rumph.	524. N° 102. Mus. tab. 45. fig. A. B.
	** Pectines	Auricula altera intus	S CILIATO-SPINOSA.
	Nodosa	Born.	tab. 48. fig. B. tab. 44. fig. D.
	**	* Rudes, Ostreæ	DICTÆ.
	Edulis.?	Rum	- Bonan. 108. tab. 70.
	-L. Physine		
Anomia.	Placenta	Lister Conch. tab. 104. fig. B	s. Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 90. fig. 8. 9.
	** P A	RASITICI, UNGUIBI	US AFFIXI.
MYTILUS.	Crista Galli		rgenville, tab. 19. fig. D.
		U 2	** 7

** PLANI COMPRESSI.

Margariteserus. - - - - Rumph. Mus. tab. 40. fig. F.

*** VENTRICOSIUSCULI.

Lithophagus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	tab. 46. fig. F.
Bilocularis	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	M. L. U. 540. N 133.
Edulis	-		-	-	-	-		11138	List. Ang. 182. fig. 28.
Pictus	-	-	-		-	-	-	Born.	127. tab. vii. fig. 6. 7.
Modiolus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Run	ph. Mus. tab. 46. fig. B.

DIV. III. TURBINATA.

Argonauta. Argo. - - - - - - Rumph. Mus. tab. 18. fig. A. B. Nautilus.

ab. 40.

I.

tab. 46. 540. V 540. V 182. vii. fg tab. 46.

tab. 46.1 tab. 79.1 tab. 46.1 546. 8 547. 8 ab. 46.1

18. A

Nautilus.	Pompilius Spirula	- Rumph. Mus. tab. 17. fig. A. C. D tab. 20. fig. 1.
Conus.	Imperialis Generalis	
	** SPIR	A PYRAMIDATA.
	Ebæus. Glaucus. Monachus. Minimus. Betulinus. Stercus Muscarum. Nussatella. Textile. Aulieus. Striatus. Magus. Tragulinus. Ermineus. Varius.	
CYPRÆA.	Марра	tab. 38. fig. B. Arabica.

Bulla.

FAUNULA IND	
A -1:	Rumph Muf tah 28 for M
Arabica	tah 28 for V
Carneola	tah 28 fa C
Teitudinaria	tuo. 30. jig. C.
Talpa	100. 30. Jug. 1.
Capur Serbentis	Luv. 30. Jtg. F.
Mauritiana	tao. 38. Jig. E.
Vitellus	tab. 38. fig. L.
Tigris	tab. 38. fig. A.
Lynx	Lifter Conch. tab. 683. fig. 30.
Ifabella	Rumph. Mus. tab. 39. fig. G.
Onvx	tao. 38. 11g. B.
Hirundo. Lister Conch. tab. 674. fig. 2	o. Born. 184. tab. viii. fig. 11.
Afellus	Rumph. Mus. tab. 39. fig. M.
Cribraria	Lister Conch. tab. 695. fig. 42.
Afellus	Rumph. Mus. tab. 39. fig. C.
Annulus	tab. 39. Jig. D.
Caurica	tab. 38. fig. P.
Caurica	tab. 39. fig. E.
Erofa	tab. 39. fig. A.
Helvola	tab. 16. fig. 17.
Helvola	Lister Conch. tab. 696. fig. 43.
Pediculus	Rumph. Mus. tab. 39. fig. P.
Pediculus	tab. 39. fig. I.
Staphylæa	Born. 104. tab. viii. fig. 18.
Cicercula	Rumph. Mus. tab. 30. fig. K.
Globulus,	tab. 30. fig. N.
	37.78
Ovum	tab. 38. fig. Q.
Birostris	
Verrucofa	
Naucum	
Ampulla	- tah on fig. G.
Physis.	Tifter Couch tah 715 for 75.
Phyfis	Royn tah is fig I.
Ficus	Rumph Mut tab 07 for K.
1	Rampo. Willy. 140. 27. Jg. Rapa.
	Kapu

** CASSIDEA.

	Virginea	Rumph. Mus. tab. 27. fig. E tab. 36. fig. S Lister Conch. tab. 12. fig. 7. tab. 15. fig. 10 Born. tab. x. fig. 1. 2.
VOLUTA.	Dactylus Scabricula	Rumph. Muf. tab. 33. fig. H. H tab. 39. fig. 3 Vide Born. 214. 215 Lifter Conch. tab. 723. fig. 10 Born. γ. Lift. Conch. tab. 722. fig. 9 tab. 83. fig. 11 tab. 812. fig. 23 Gualt. tab. 53. fig. D Rumph. Muf. tab. 29. fig. V Gualt. tab. 53. fig. E Rumph. Muf. tab. 29. fig. R Gualt. tab. 54. fig. F Rumph. Muf. tab. 29. fig. K
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	AMPULLACE Æ.
Buccinum.		Rondel. Test. p. 106. - Rumph. Mus. tab. 27. fig. C tab. 27. fig. B Seb. Mus. iii. tab. 68. fig. 14. 15 Rumph. Mus. tab. 27. fig. A.

** CASSIDEA.

Echinophorum. - Rumph. Muf. tab. 27. fig. 1. - tab. 23. fig. 1. - tab. 23. fig. 8. - tab. 23. fig. 8. - Tuberofum. - Seb. Muf. iii. tab. 73. fig. 10. 11. - Rumph. Muf. tab. 23. fig. 2. - tab. 23. fig. C. - tab. 25. fig. 8. & 1. - tab. 25. fig. C.
*** CASSIDEA LABRO MURICATO.
Erinaceus
**** CALLOSA AD COLUM. REFLEXAM.
Arcularia tab. 27. fig. M.
***** COLUM. QUASI ABROSA, PLANA.
Harpa tab. 32. fig. K. L. Persicum tab. 27. fig. E. Smaragdulus Argenville, tab. 6. fig. P.

**** GLABRA

b. 23. h b. 23. h . fg. 11 . b. 23. h

b. 23. h . fig. B. b. 25. h

. fig. D. 1b. 25. h 1b. 25. h 1b. 29. h 1ab. 29. h

M.

16. 27.1

A.

32. 18. 1 26. 27. 1 tab. 6. 1

ese GU

****** G L A B R A.

Spiratum	red	-	-	-	-	-	Rumpl	b. Mus. tab	· 49. fi	g. C. D.
Glabratum.	-		-	-	-	-		Argenville.	tab. 9	fig. G.

***** A N G U L A T A.

Undofum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rumph. Mus.	tab.	29. fig. O.
Bezoar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Argenville,	tab.	15. fig. G.

****** TURRITA, LÆVIA, SUBULATA.

Maculatum.	
Subulatum.	tab. 30. fig. B.
Crenulatum.	tab. 30. fig. E.
Strigilatum.	tab. 30. fig. H.
Duplicatum.	Bonan. iii. fig. 110.
Lanceatum.	Rumph. Mus. tab. 30. fig. O.
Dimidiatum.	tab. 30. fig. C.

* DIGITATI.

	Chiragra tab. 35. fig. A. B.
	Scorpius tab. 36. fig. K.
	Lambis tab. 35. fig. E. F. H.
I DE LEGIS	Millepeda tab. 36. fig. I.

** LABRO LOBATO.

Lentiginosus. Gallus	-	-	~	60	-		-	 tab. 37. fig	. Q.
Gallus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 tab. 37. f	g. 5.
						X		I	Luris

154	FAUNULA INDICA.
4 2 3 3	Auris Dianæ Rumph. Muf. tab. 37. fig. R. Luhuanus tab. 37. fig. S. Gibberulus tab. 37. fig. V.
	*** LABRO AMPLIATO.
	Epidromis
	SPINOSI.
Murex.	Haustellum
	** FRONDOST.
	Tripterus

*** VARICOSI.

Rana	-	-	-				-	tab. 26. fig. G. et.
Transatas				_		-	-	Lalter Conch. tab. 949. Jis. 44"
Lampas.	-	-	-	•	-	- '		Rumph. Mus. tab. 28. fig. C.
Olearium.	-	-	-	-	800	600		Donan. 111. 18.
Femorale.				-	-	•	• •	Rumph. Mus. tab. 26. fig. B. Pyrum.

ib. 37. 1 ab. 37. 1 ab. 37. 1

ab. 36.1 ab. 36.1 ab. 37.1

tab. 26.1 tab. 26.1 tab. 26.1 tab. 26.1

111. h - fo tab. 26. h

* UMBILICATI.

Pyrum Rumph. Muf. tab. 26. fig. E. Rubecula Gualt. tab. 49. fig. I. Anus Rumph. Muf. tab. 24. fig. F.
**** ECHINATI SINE ROSTRO.
Hippocastanum
***** INERMES ROSTRO ELONGATO.
Babylonius Rumph. Muf. tah. 29. fig. L. Javanus Bonan. iii. fig. 79. Colus Rumph. Muf. tah. 29. fig. F. Morio Bonan. iii. fig. 357. Cochlidium Argenville, tah. 9. fig. A. Spirillus Martin Konch. tah. 115. fig. 1069. Aruanus Rumph. Muf. tah. 28. fig. A. Tritonis
****** TURRITI SUBULATI ROSTRO BREVI.
Vertagus

X 2

* UMBILICATI.

Trochus.	Niloticus Rumph. Muf. tah. 21. fig. A. Maculatus tah. 21. fig. c. Bonan. iii. fig. 27. 28. Perspectivus tah. 27. fig. L. Solaris tah. 20. fig. K.
A CA SER AND	** IMPERFORATI.
	Vestiarius Lister Conch. tab. 65051. fig. 46. 48. Labio Rumph. Mus. tab. 21. fig. E.
	*** TURRITI.
	Telescopium tab. 21. fig. 12.
	* Solidi, IMPERFORATI.
Turbo.	Cochlus
	** PERFORATI, SOLIDI.
	Pica tab. 21. fig. A. Argyrostomus tab. 19. fig. 3. Margaritaceus? Bonan. iii. fig. 11. Delphinus.

Canrena. - Bonan. iii. fig. 228. 224. et Argenville, tab. 7. fig. C.

Glaucina. - - - - - Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 87. fig. 141. Rufa. - - - - - Rumph. Mus. tab. 22. fig. D.

Vitellus.

b. 21. /

ib. 27. 1 ib. 20. 1

1. fg.4

2b. 21.

b. 21.

ab. 191 g. D. 9 ib. 191

b. 21. 1 ab. 20.

n. ii. A

21.1

b. 19.1

Delph Delph

HELIX.

NERITA.

158	FAUNULA IND	I C A.
	Vitellus	Rumph. Mus. tab. 22. fig. A tab. 22. fig. B tab. 22. fig. F.
	** IMPERFORATÆ,	EDENTUTÆ.
	Cornea	- Argenville, tab. 7. fig. M.
	*** IMPERFORATA	E, DENTATÆ.
	Pulligera. - <td< th=""><th></th></td<>	
	Exuvia	- tab. 22. fig. 9.
HALIOTIS.	Midæ M. Striata M. Marmorata M. Afinina	Martin Konch. i. tab. 14. fig. 138. - Argenville, tab. 3. fig. B. Rumph. Muf. tab. 40. fig. E. F.

LABIATÆ.

- tab. 40. fig. P. O. PATELLA. Equestris.

** ANGULATE.

		** A N G U I	ATÆ.
	Saccharina		Rumph. Mus. tab. 40. fig. B.
		*** M u c r o	NATÆ.
	Lutea		- Born. 424. tab. 17. fig. 8.
	张 * * *	INTEGERRIMÆ V	VERTICE OBTUSO.
	Testudinaria Radiata Compressa Fusca		- Argenville, tab. 2. fig. P Born. tab. 18. fig. 10. Lifter Concb. tab. 541. fig. 25 Bonan. i. fig. 4.
Dentalium.	Aprinum		- Rumph. Mus. tab. 41. fig. I tab. 41. fig. C Bonan. i. fig. 9 Gualt. tab. 10. fig. F LINNÆI LINNÆI.
Serpula.	Polythalamia.		- Rumph. Mus. tab. 41. fig. 1 tab. 41. fig. D. E tab. 41. fig. L tab. 41. fig. 2 tab. 41. fig. H tab. 41. fig. 7.
Terepo.	Navalis.		- Planc. Conch. 17. N° 2. SABELLA.

tab. 21.

ab. 21

tab. 7.1

b. 143.1 b. 604.1 tab. 600 m. iii. fi

tab. 21 tab. 21 tab. 21 tab. 21 tab. 22 tab. 22 tab. 22

tab. 3. b. 14. h tab. 3. 40. h

40. M

ANOT

- LINNÆI. SABELLA. Scrupofa. -

IV. LITHOPHYTA.

Tubipora.	Musica.	Ellis Zooph. pag. 144.
	的 是是是一个一个。	Page 110
Madrepora.	Fungites	Kumpp. Amo. VI. L. 00. 1. L. 1.
	Tabyrinthiformis	Ellis 200ph. pag. 100. 14 34.
	Favofa Polygama	Amon. Acad. IV. tab. 3. Ilg. 15.
	Fascicularis	- Ellis Zooph. pag. 151. N 5.
	Porites	Rumph. Amb. Vi. tab. 80. Jig. 3.
	Muricata	Ellis Zooph. pag. 171. N 70.
	Oculata Infundibuliformis	Gualt. Test. tab. 42.
	Fastigiata	- Ellis Zooph. pag. 152. N o.
	Afcillaris	pag. 151. N 4.
	Cristata	pag. 158. N 27.
	Cinerafcens	pag. 157. N° 20.
	Dædalea	pag. 163. N° 43.
	Scabiola	1.83
MILLEPORA.	Alcicornis	- Sloan. 7am. i. tab. 17. fig. 1.
MILLETONA	Alcicornis	Ellis Cor. tab. 30. fig. A. a. b.
	Cellulofa	tab. 25. fig. C.

V. ZOOPHYTA.

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tab. 17.1 0. fg. 1 25. fg. 125. fg.

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Isrs.	Hippuris Ochracea	 1	Ellis Zooph.	pag. 105. pag. 105.	N° 2. N° 1.
GORGONIA.	Abies β Antipathes Pectinata	 Rum	iph. Amb. VI	. tab. 80.	fig. 2.
SPONGIA.	Flabelliformis, Fiftularis Aculeata Tubulofa Tomentofa	Sum	Sloan. Jam. i aph. Amh. vi. Seb. Mus. iii	tab. 24. tab. 90. tab. 97.	fig. 1. fig. 2. fig. 2.
SERTULARIA.	Pennaria Pennatula	 1	Lin. Syst. pa Ellis Zooph.	g. 1313. l pag. 56. l	N° 26. N° 31.
VORTICELLA.	Conglomerata.	 An	mæn. Acad. i	v. tab. 3.	fig. 1.

FINIS.

OF

BIRDS

Printed for B.W.HITE

GENERA

OF

BIRDS.

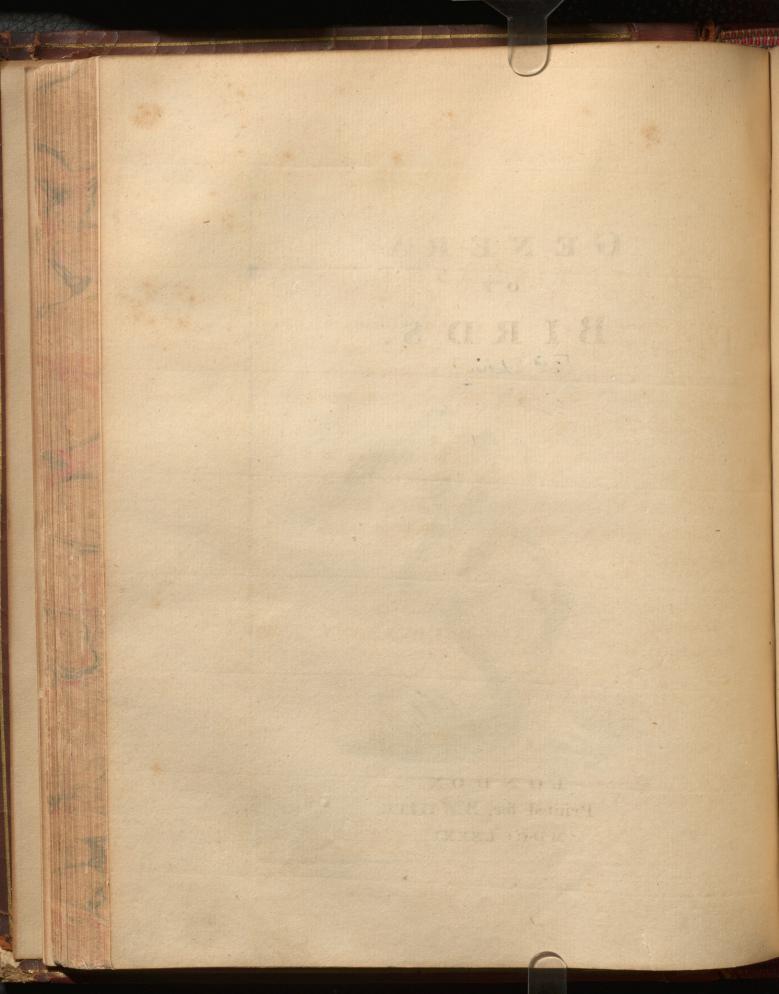
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LONDON.

Printed for B.WHITE

MDCCLXXXI.



ADVERTISEMENT.

HIS trifle was written in the year 1772, and presented to Doctor Robert Ramsay, Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh, for the use of the class over which he presided. He printed one impression in the following year; and then resigned to me the copy.

DEATH deprived the community of a worthy member, in the loss of my friend, on *December* 15th, 1778. I suffer the Dedication to remain in this edition, as a small monument to his memory; and of the esteem in which I held a gentleman, ever active in all good offices to

Downing,
Dec. 20th, 1780.

THOMAS PENNANT.

ROBERT RAMSAY, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

AND

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVER-

DEAR SIR,

THINK myself happy in having an opportunity of giving you this mark of the sense I have of your steady friendship, from its origin, in 1769, to the present moment. From the beginning, it has proved a regular series of good offices: You never considered me with the jealousy of a Rival courting the same Mistress; but, with uncommon generosity, promoted all my pursuits after Dame Nature, whether she retired to the depths of the Highland Glens, or lurked amidst the intricate groups of the stormy Hebrides. If, in my late expedition, she has granted me any favors (for she proved rather coy) she humbled me by saying, that I was indebted to you for them. So that I find myself bound to make public acknowlegements of advantages acquired by means of the clue you gave of arriving at the sew I have obtained.

NoT-

DEDICATION.

Notwithstanding I own your power with the Lady on your fide of the Tweed, yet I never can be induced to omit any opportunity of recommending myself to her good graces, and, with you, must ever remain a warm admirer of her universal charms. But the following analysis of one which captivates me most, is now offered to you, with the hopes of meeting with your approbation, and that of the feveral votaries who depend on you for a more intimate acquaintance with her various beauties. Long may you enjoy health, and every happiness, to perform so agreeable a task: May you be successful in extending her empire: Good fortune attend you in each of her haunts, whether she affects the air, the woods, or the fields; whether, like an Oread, she treads jocund on the mifty mountain's top; or a Naiad, sporting in your rapid streams. Again, fuccess attend you every where; and may none but BIRDs of good omen flutter round you.

> Sis licet felix ubicunque mavis, Et memor nostri, mihi care, vivas: Teque nec lævus vetet ire Picus, Nec vaga Cornix.

Downing, Jan. 1, 1773.

THOMAS PENNANT.

PREFACE.

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ORNITHOLOGY is a science which treats of Birds; describes their form, external and internal; and teaches their œconomy and their uses.

A BIRD is an animal covered with feathers; furnished with a bill; having two wings, and only two legs; with the faculty, except in very few instances, of removing itself from place to place through the air.

External Parts of BIRDS.

A BIRD may be divided into HEAD, BODY, and LIMBS.

H E A D,

Rostrum, or bill, is a hard horny substance, consisting of an upper and under part, extending from the head, and answering to the mandibles in quadrupeds. Its edges generally plain and sharp, like the edge of a knife, cultrated*, as the bills of Crows; but sometimes serrated, as in the Toucan; or jagged, as in the Gan-

This and other terms are explained by figures in the BRITISH ZOOLOGY, vol. 1. tab. xv. A few terms are explained from the figure on the title.

BILL.

NET

NET and some Herons; or petinated, as in the Duck; or denticulated, as in the Mergansers; but always destitute of real teeth immersed in sockets.

THE base in FALCONS is covered with a naked skin or CERE (CERA;) in some birds with a carneous appendage, as the TURKEY; or a callous, as the CURASSO.

In birds of prey, the bill is hooked at the end, and fit for tearing: in Crows, strait and strong, for picking: in water-fowl, either long and pointed, for striking; or stender and blunt, for searching in the mire; or stat and broad, for gobbling. Its other uses are for building nests; feeding the young; climbing, as in Parrots; or, lastly, as an instrument of defence, or offence.

NOSTRILS.

(Nares) the nice instruments of discerning their food, are placed either in the middle of the upper mandible, or near the base, or at the base, as in Parrots; or behind the base, as in Toucans and Hornbills: but some birds, as the Gannet, are destitute of nottrils. The nostrils are generally naked, but sometimes covered with bristles resected over them, as in Crows; or hid in the seathers, as in Parrots, &c.

PARTS OF THE HEAD.

THE forepart of the head is called the FRONT (Capiftrum;) the fummit (vertex) or the crown: the hind part, with the next joint of the neck (nucha) the nape: the space between the bill and the eyes, which in HERONS, GREBES, &c. is naked (lora) the straps: the space beneath the eyes (genae) the cheeks.

ORBITS.

(Orbitae) the eye-lids; in fome birds naked, in others covered with short soft feathers.

Birds have no eye-brows; but the Grous kind have in lieu a scarlet naked skin above, which are called supercilia; the same word

word is also applied to any line of a different color that passes from the bill over the eyes.

Birds are destitute of auricles, or external ears, having an orifice for admission of found, open in all, but Owls, whose ears are furnished with valves.

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THE chin, the space between the parts of the lower mandible and the neck, is generally covered with feathers; but in the Cock, and some others, have carneous appendages, called WATTLES (Palearia;) in others, is naked, and surnished with a Pouch, capable of great dilatation (Sacculus) as in the Pelican and Corvorants.

(Collum) the part that connects the head to the body, is longer in birds than any other animals; and longer in such as have long legs than those that have short, either for gathering up their meat from the ground, or striking their prey in the water, except in web-footed sowl, which are, by reversing their bodies, destined to search for food at the bottom of waters, as Swans, and the like. Birds, especially those that have a long neck, have the power of retracting, bending, or stretching it out, in order to change their center of gravity from their legs to their wings.

B O D Y.

Consists of the Back (Dorfum) which is flat, strait, and inclines, terminated by the

(Uropygium) furnished with two glands, secreting a fattish liquor from an orifice with which each is surnished: and which the birds express with their bills, to oil or anoint the discomposed parts of their feathers. These glands are particularly large in most web-sooted water-sowl; but in the Grebes, which want tails, they are smaller.

EARS.

CHIN.

NECK.

BACK.

RUMP.

B 2

(PeEtus)

(Pettus) is ridged and very muscular, defended by a forked bone BREAST. (clavicula) the MERRY THOUGHT.

THE short-winged birds, such as GROUS, &c. have their breasts most fleshy or muscular; as they require greater powers in flying than the long-winged birds, fuch as Gulls, Herons, which are specifically lighter, and have greater extent of fail.

(Abdomen) is covered with a ftrong skin, and contains the entrails.

THE VENT, or vent-feathers (Crissum) which lies between the VENT. thighs and the tail. The Anus lies hid in those feathers.

I. T M B

WINGS (Alae) adapted for flight in all birds, except the Dodo, OSTRICHES, great Auk, and the PINGUINS, whose wings are too fhort for the use of flying; but in the Dodo and Ostrich, when extended, ferve to accelerate their motion in running; and in the PINGUINS perform the office of fins, in fwimming or diving.

THE wings have near their end an appendage covered with four or five feathers, called the BASTARD WING (ala notha) and alula Spuria.

THE leffer coverts (testrices) are the feathers which lie on the LESSER COVERTS. bones of the wings.

THE greater coverts are those which lie beneath the former, and cover the quil-feathers and the fecondaries.

THE Quil-feathers (primores) spring from the first bones (digiti and metacarpi) of the wings, and are ten in number.

Quil-feathers are broader on their inner than exterior fides.

THE SECONDARIES (secondariæ) are those that rise from the second

BELLY.

WINGS.

BASTARD WING.

GREATER COVERTS.

QUIL-FEATHERS.

SECONDARIES.

cond part (cubitus) and are about eighteen in number, are equally broad on both fides. The primary and fecondary wing-feathers are called Remiges.

A TUFT of feathers placed beyond the secondaries, near the junction of the wings with the body. This, in water-fowl, is generally longer than the secondaries, and cuneiform.

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THE SCAPULARS are a tuft of long feathers arising near the junction of the wings (brachia) with the body, and lie along the sides of the back, but may be easily distinguished, and raised with one's finger.

THE INNER COVERTS are those that clothe the under side of the INNER COVERTS. wing.

THE SUBAXILLARY are peculiar to the greater PARADISE.

THE wings of some birds are instruments of offence; the Anhima of Marcgrave has two strong spines in the front of each wing, a species of Plover, EDW. tab. 47. and 280. has a single one on each; the whole tribe of Jacana, and the Gambo, or spur-winged Goose of Mr. Willugbby, the same.

THE TAIL is the director, or rudder, of birds in their flight; they rife, fink, or turn by its means; for, when the head points one way, the tail inclines to the other fide: it is, besides, an equilibrium or counterpoise to the other parts; the use is very evident in the Kite and Swallows.

THE TAIL consists of strong feathers (restrices) ten in number, as in the Woodpeckers, &c. twelve in the Hawk tribe, and many others: the Gallinaceous, the Mergansers, and Duck kind, of more.

TERTIALS.

SCAPULARS.

SUBAXILLARY FEATHERS.

TAIL.

It is either even at the end, as in most birds, or forked, as in Swallows, &c. or cuneated, as in Magpies, &c. or rounded, as in the Purple Jackdaw of Catesby. The Grebe is destitute of a tail, the rump being covered with down; and that of the Cassowary with the feathers of the back.

IMMEDIATELY over the tail, are certain feathers that spring from the lower part of the back, and are called the coverts of the tail (uropygium.)

THIGHS.

(Femora) are covered entirely with feathers in all land-birds, except the Bustards and the Ostriches; the lower part of those of all waders, or cloven-footed water-fowl, are naked; that of all webbed-footed fowl the same, but in a less degree; in rapacious birds, are very muscular.

LEGS.

(Crura) Those of rapacious fowls very strong, furnished with large tendons, and sitted for tearing, and a firm gripe. The legs of some of this genus are covered with feathers down to the toes, such as the Golden Eagle, others to the very nails; but those of most other birds are covered with scales, or with a skin divided into segments, or continuous. In some of the Pies, and in all the Passerine tribe, the skin is thin and membranous; in those of web-stooted water-sowl, strong.

The legs of most birds are placed near the center of gravity: In land-birds, or in Waders that want the back toe, exactly so; for they want that appendage to keep them erect. Auks, Grebes, Divers, and Pinguins, have their legs placed quite behind, so are necessitated to sit erect: Their pace is aukward and difficult, walking like men in setters; hence Linnaus styles their seet pedes compedes.

THE legs of all cloven-footed water-fowl are long, as they must wade in search of food: Of the palmated, short, except those of the Flamingo, the Avoset, and the Courser.

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(Pedes) All land-birds that perch have a large back toe: Most of them have three toes forward, and one backward. Woodpeckers, Parrots, and other birds that climb much, have two forward, two backward; but Parrots have the power of bringing one of their hind toes forward while they are feeding themselves. Owls have also the power of turning one of their fore toes backward. All the toes of the Swift turn forwards, which is peculiar among land-birds: The Tridactylous Woodpecker is also anomalous, having only two toes forward, one backward: The Ostrich is another, having but two toes.

(Digiti) The toes of all Waders are divided; but, between the exterior and middle toe, is generally a small web, reaching as far as the first joint.

THE SPOONBILL; and a SANDPIPER I received from N. America, have webs that reach half way up each toe, or are femipalmated.

THE toes of birds that swim are either plain, as in the single instance of the common water HEN or GALLINULE; or pinnated, as in the Coots and GREBES; or entirely webbed or palmated, as in all other swimmers.

ALL the PLOVER tribe, or CHARADRII, want the back toe. In the swimmers, the same want prevales among the Albatrosses and Auks. No water-fowl perch, except certain Herons; the Corvorant; and the Shag.

(Ungues) Rapacious birds have very strong, hooked, and

FEET.

ToEs.

CLAWS.

sharp claws, Vultures excepted. Those of all land-birds that rooft on trees have also hooked claws, to enable them to perch in safety while asleep.

THE GALLINACEOUS tribe have broad concave claws for scraping up the ground.

GREBES have flat nails like the human.

Among water-fowl only the Skua, Br. Zool. II. No. 243. and the Black toed Gull, Br. Zool. II. No. 244. have strong hooked or aquiline claws. All land-birds perch on trees, except the Struthious and some of the Gallinaceous tribe. Parrots climb; Woodpeckers creep up the bodies and boughs of trees; Swallows cling.

ALL water-fowl rest on the ground, except certain Herons, and one species of Ibis, the Spoonbill, one or two species of Ducks, and of Corvorants.

FEATHERS.

FEATHERS are defigned for two uses, as coverings from the inclemency of the weather, and instruments of motion through the air. They are placed in such a manner as to fall over one another, tegulatim, so as to permit the wet to run off, and to exclude the cold; and those on the body are placed in a quincuncial form, most apparent in the thick-skinned water-fowl, particularly in the Divers.

SHAFTS.

THE parts of a feather are, the SHAFTS, corneous, strong, light, rounded, and hollow at the lower part; at the upper, convex above, concave beneath, and chiefly composed of a pith.

On each fide the SHAFTS, are the

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VANES, broad on one fide, narrow on the other: Each vane confifts of a multitude of thin lamine *, stiff, and of the nature of a split quil. These laminæ are closely braced together by the elegant contrivance of a multitude of small briftles; those on one fide hooked, the other strait, which lock into each other, and keep the vanes smooth, compact, and strong.

THE vanes near the bottom of the shafts are soft, unconnected, and downy.

FEATHERS are of three kinds; fuch as compose the instruments of flight; as the Pen-Feathers; or those which form the wings and tail, and have a large shaft. The vanes of the exterior fide bending downward, of the interior upwards, lying close on each other, so that, when spread, not a feather misses its impulse on the air +. The component parts of these feathers are described before.

THE feathers that cover the body, which may be properly called the PLUMAGE, have little shaft, and much vane, and never are exerted or relaxed, unless in anger, fright, or illness.

THE DOWN, Plumæ, which is dispersed over the whole body amidst the plumage, is short, soft, unconnected, consists of lanuginous vanes, and is intended for excluding that air or water which may penetrate or escape through the former. This is particularly apparent in aquatic birds, and remarkably fo in the An-SERINE tribe. There are exceptions to the forms of feathers. The vanes of the subaxillary feathers of the PARADISE are unconnected, and the laminæ distant, looking like herring-bone.

Those

VANES.

PEN-FEATHERS.

PLUMAGE.

Down.

^{*} Derham's physic. theol, 336. tab. f. 18, 19. + Derham.

X

Those of the tail of the Ostrich, and head of a species of Curasso, curled. Those of the Cassowary consist of two shafts, arising from a common stem at the bottom. As do, at the approach of winter (after moulting) those of the Ptarmigans of Arctic countries. The feathers of the Pinguins, particularly those of the wings, consisting chiefly of thin slat shafts, and more resemble scales than feathers; those of the tail, like split whale-bone.

FLIGHT.

THE flight of birds is various; for, had all the same, none could elude that of rapacious birds. Those which are much on wing, or slit from place to place, often owe their preservation to that cause: Those in the water to diving.

RAPACIOUS.

KITES, and many of the FALCON tribe, glide smoothly through the air, with scarce any apparent motion of the wings.

PIES.

Most of the order of Pies fly quick, with a frequent repetition of the motion of the wings. The Paradise floats on the air. Woodpeckers fly aukwardly, and by jerks, and have a propenfity to fink in their progress.

GALLINACEOUS.

THE GALLINACEOUS tribe, in general, fly very strong and swiftly; but their course is seldom long, by reason of the weight of their bodies.

COLUMBINE.

THE COLUMBINE race is of fingular fwiftness; witness the flight of the Messenger Pigeon.

PASSERINE.

THE PASSERINE fly with a quick repetition of strokes; their slight, except in migration, is feldom distant.

AMONG

Among them, the Swallow tribe is remarkably agile, their evolutions sudden, and their continuance on wing long.

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NATURE hath denied flight to the STRUTHIOUS; but still, in running, their short wings are of use, when erect, to collect the wind, and, like fails, to accelerate their motion.

Many of the greater CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-fowl, or WADERS, have a flow and flagging flight; but most of the lesser fly fwiftly, and most of them with extended legs, to compensate the shortness of their tails. RAILS and GALLINULES, sly with their legs hanging down.

Coots and Grebes, with difficulty are forced from the water; PINNATED FEET. but when they rife, fly swiftly. GREBES, and also DIVERS, fly with their hind parts downwards, by reason of the forwardness of their wings.

WEB-FOOTED fowl are various in their flight; several have a failing or flagging wing, fuch as Gulls. Pinguins, and a fingle Auk, are denied the power of flight. WILD-GEESE, in their migrations, do not fly pell-mell, but in a regular figure, in order to cut the air with greater ease; for example, in long lines, in the figure of a > or some pointed form or letter, as the ancients report that the CRANES assumed, in their annual migrations, till their order was broken by storms.

> Strymona fic gelidum, bruma pellente, relinquunt, Poturæ te, Nile, GRUES, primoque volatu Effingunt varias, casu monstrante, figuras, Mox ubi percussit tensas Norus altior alas, Confusos temerè immistæ glomerantur in orbes, Et turbata perit dispersis litera * pennis.

Lucan. lib. v. 1. 711.

* Y A A. C 2

STRUTHIOUS.

WADERS.

WEB-FOOTED:

Of

Of the NUPTIALS, NIDIFICATION, and EGGS of BIRDS.

Most birds are monogamous, or pair, in spring fixing on a mate, and keeping constant, till the cares of incubation and educating the young brood is past. This is the case, as far as we know, with all the birds of the first, second, fourth, and fifth orders.

Birds that lose their mates early, affociate with others; and Birds that lose their first eggs, will pair and lay again. The male as well as female of several join alternately in the trouble of incubation, and always in that of nutrition: When the young are hatched, both are busied in looking out for, and bringing food to the nestlings; and, at that period, the mates of the melodious tribes, who, before, were perched on some spring, and by their warbling alleviated the care of the semales confined to the nest, now join in the common duty.

OF the Gallinaceous tribe, the greatest part are polygamous, at lest in a tame state; the Pheasant, many of the Grous, the Partridges, and Bustards, are monogamous; of the Grous, the Cock of the wood, and the Black Game assemble the semales during the season of love, by their cries:

Et venerem incertam rapiunt.

THE males of polygamous birds neglect their young, and, in fome cases, would destroy them, if they met with them. The economy of the Struthious order, in this respect, is obscure. It is probable that the three species in the genus Ostrich are polygamous, like the common poultry, for they lay many eggs; the Dodo is said to lay but one.

ALL

ALL Waders, or cloven-footed fowl, are monogamous, except the Ruffs; and all with pinnated feet, as far as I know, are also monogamous.

THE swimmers, or web-footed fowl, observe the same order, as far as can be remarked with any certainty; but many of the Auks assemble in the rocks in such numbers, and each individual so contiguous, that it is not possible to determine their method in this article.

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It may be remarked, that the affection of birds to their young, is very violent during the whole time of nutrition, or as long as they continue in a helpless state; but so soon as the brood can sty and shift for itself, the parents neglect, and even drive it from their haunts, the affection ceasing with the necessity of it: but, during that period,

The mothers nurse it, and the sires defend;
The young dismis'd to wander earth, or air,
There stops the instinct, and there ends the care;
The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace,
Another love succeeds, another race.

NIDIFICATION.

THE Nest of a bird is one of those daily miracles, that, from its familiarity, is passed over without regard. We stare with wonder at things that rarely happen, and neglect the daily operations of nature, that ought first to excite our admiration, and clame our attention.

EACH bird, after nuptials, prepares a place fuited to its species, for the depositing its eggs, and sheltering its little brood: Diffe-

rent

rent genera, and different species, set about the task in manners suitable to their several natures; yet every individual of the same species collects the very same materials, puts them together in the same form, and chuses the same fort of situation for placing this temporary habitation. The young bird of the last year, which never saw the building of a nest, directed by a heaven-taught sagacity, pursues the same plan in the structure of it, and selects the same materials as its parent did before. Birds of the same species, of different and remote countries, do the same. The SWALLOWS of England, and of the remoter parts of Germany, observe the same order of architecture.

RAPACIOUS.

THE nefts of the larger rapacious birds are rude, made of flicks and bents, but often lined with fomething foft. They generally build in high rocks, ruined towers, and in defolate places: enemies to the whole feathered creation, they feem confcious of attacks, and feek folitude. A few build upon the ground.

SHRIKES, the left of RAPACIOUS birds, build their nefts in bushes, with moss, wool, &c.

THE order of PIES is very irregular in the structure of their nests. Parrots, and, in fact, all birds with two toes forward and two backward (as far as I know) lay their eggs in the hollows of trees. And most of this order creep along the bodies of trees, and lodge their eggs also within them.

Crows build in trees: Among them, the nest of the Magrie, composed of rude materials, is made with much art, quite covered with thorns, and only a hole lest for admittance.

THE nests of the ORIOLES are contrived with wonderful fagacity, and are hung at the end of some bough, or between the forks

PIES.

of

of extreme branches. In Europe, only three birds have penfile nests; the common Oriole, the Parus Pendulinus, or Hang-NEST TITMOUSE, and one more *. But in the Torrid Zones, where the birds fear the search of the gliding serpent and inquisitive monkey, the instances are very frequent, a marvellous instinct implanted in them for the preservation of their young †.

ALL of the Gallinaceous and Struthious orders lay, their eggs on the ground. The Ostrich is the only exception, among birds, of the want of natural affection: Which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in the dust, and forgetteth that the foot may crush them, or the wild beast may break them.

THE COLUMBINE race makes a most artless nest; a few sticks laid across suffice.

Most of the Passerine order build their nests in shrubs or bushes, and some in holes of walls, or banks. Several in the Torrid Zone are pensile from the boughs of trees; that of the Taylor Bird ‡, a wondrous instance. Some of this order, such as Larks, and the Goatsucker, on the ground. Some Swallows make a curious plaister nest beneath the roofs of houses; and an *Indian* species, one of a certain glutinous matter, which are collected as delicate ingredients for soups of *Chinese* epicures.

Most of the Cloven-footed Water-fowl, or Waders, lay upon the ground. Spoonbills and the Common Heron build in trees, and make large nefts with sticks, &c. Storks build on churches, or the tops of houses.

Coors make a great nest near the water-side.

- * Vide Tour in Scotland, 2d Ed. page 101.
- + Indian Zool.

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GALLINACEOUS.
STRUTHIOUS.

COLUMBINE.

PASSERINE

WADERS.

COOTS.

GREBES

xvi

PREFACE.

GREBES.

GREBES in the water, a floating nest, perhaps adhering to some neighboring reeds.

WEB-FOOTED.

Web-footed fowl breed either on the ground, as the Avoset, Terns, some of the Gulls, Mergansers, and Ducks: the last pull the down from their breasts, to make a softer and warmer bed for their young. Auks and Guillemots lay their eggs on the naked shelves of high rocks; Pinguins in holes under ground: Among the Pelicans, that which gives name to the genus makes its nest in the defart, on the ground. Shags, sometimes on trees; Corvorants and Gannets, on high rocks, with sticks, dried Algae, and other coarse materials.

E G G S.

RAPACIOUS.

RAPACIOUS birds, in general, lay few eggs; EAGLES, and the larger kinds, fewer than the leffer. The eggs of FALCONS and OWLS are rounder than those of most other birds.

PIES.

THE order of PIES vary greatly in the number of their eggs.

PARROTS lay only two or three white eggs.

Crows lay fix eggs, greenish, mottled with dusky.

Cuckoos, as far as I can learn, two.

WOODPECKERS, WRYNECK, and KINGSFISHER, lay eggs of a most clear white and semi-transparent color. The Woodpeckers lay six, the others more.

THE NUTHATCH lays often in the year, eight at a time, white, fpotted with brown.

THE HOOPOE lays but two cinerous eggs.

THE CREEPER lays a great number of eggs.

THE HONEYSUCKER, the left and most defenceless of birds, lays

but

but two: but Providence wisely prevents the extinction of the genus, by a fwiftness of flight that eludes every pursuit.

THE GALLINACEOUS order, the most useful of any to mankind, GALLINACEOUS. lay the most eggs, from eight to twenty; Benigna circa boc natura, innocua et esculenta animalia facunda generavit, is a fine observation of Pliny. With exception to the Bustard, a bird that hangs between the Gallinaceous and the Waders, which lays only two.

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THE COLUMBINE order lays but two white eggs; but the domestic kind, breeding almost every month, supports the remark of the Roman naturalist.

ALL of the Passerine order lay from four to fix eggs, except the Titmice and the Wren, which lay fifteen or eighteen, and the Goatfucker, which lays only two.

THE STRUTHIOUS order, which confifts but of two genera, difagree much in the number of eggs: the Ostrich laying many, as far as fifty; the Dodo but one.

THE CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-fowl, or WADERS, lay, in general, four eggs. The CRANE and the NORFOLK PLOVER feldom more than two. All those of the SNIPE and PLOVER genus are of a dirty white, or olive, spotted with black, and scarcely to be distinguished in the holes they lay in. The bird called the LAND RAIL (an ambiguous species) lays from fifteen to twenty. Of birds with pinnated feet, the Coot lays feven or eight eggs, and fometimes more. Grebes from four to eight, and those white.

THE WEB-FOOTED, or Swimmers, differ in the number of their eggs. Those which border on the order of Waders, lay few eggs; the Avoset, two; the Flamingo, three; the Albatross, the Auks, and Guillemots, lay only one egg apiece: the eggs of

PASSERINE.

STRUTHIOUS.

WADERS.

WEB-FOOTED.

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the two last, are of a fize strangely large in proportion to the bulk of the birds. They are commonly of a pale green color, spotted and striped so variously, that not two are alike; which gives every individual the means of distinguishing its own, on the naked rock, where such multitudes assemble.

Divers, only two.

TERNS and Gulls lay about four eggs, of a dirty olive, spotted with black.

Ducks lay from eight to twenty eggs; the eggs of all the genus are of a pale green, or white, and unspotted.

PINGUINS lay two eggs *; white, and remarkably round.

Of the Pelican genus, the Gannet lays but one egg; the Shags, or Corvorants, fix or feven, all white; the last the most oblong of eggs.

A MINUTE account of the Eggs of birds, merits a treatife of itfelf, or should follow the description of each species. This is only meant to shew the great conformity nature observes in the shape and colors of the eggs of congenerous birds; and also, that she keeps the same uniformity of color in the eggs, as in the plumage of the birds they belong to.

Zinanni published, at Venice, in 1737, a treatise on eggs, illustrated with accurate figures of 106 eggs. Mr. Reyger of Dantzick published, in 1766, a posthumous work by Klein, with 21 plates, elegantly coloured: But much remains for suture writers.

* Penrose's Woy. Falkland Isles, 32.

SYSTEM.

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Considering the many fystems that have been offered to the public of late years *, I hope I shall not be accused of national partiality, in giving the preference to that composed by Mr. Ray in 1667, and afterwards published in 1678. It would be unfair to conceal the writer, from whom our great countryman took the original hint of forming that system, which has since proved the foundation of all that has been composed since that period.

IT was a Frenchman, Belon of Mans, who first attempted to range birds according to their natures, and performed great matters, considering the unenlightened age he lived in; for his book was published in 1555. His arrangement of rapacious birds is as judicious as that of the latest writers; for his second chapter treats of Vultures, Falcons, Shrikes, and Owls; in the two next, he passes over to the Webfooted Water-fowl, and to the Cloven-sooted; in the sisth, he includes the Gallinaceous and Struthious, but mixes with them the Ployers, Buntings, and Larks; in the sixth are the Pies, Pigeons, and Thrushes; and the seventh takes in the rest of the Passerine order.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great defects that every naturalist will at once see in the arrangement of the lesser birds of this writer, yet he will observe a rectitude of intention in

^{*} By M. Barrere of Perpignan in 1745, Mr. Klein in 1750, Mr. Mochring in 1753, M. Brisson in 1760, and by Linnaus at different periods. Mr. Ray formed (in conjunction with Mr. Willughby) his tables of animals, in the winter 1667, for the use of Bishop Wilkin's real character.

general, and a fine notion of fystem, which was left to the following age to mature and bring to perfection. Accordingly, Mr. Ray, and his illustrious pupil the Hon. Fra. Willushey, assumed the plan; but, with great judgment, slung into their proper stations and proper genera, those which Belon had confusedly mixed together. They formed the great division of Terrestrial and Aquatic birds; they made every species occupy their proper place, consulting at once exterior form, and natural habit. They could not bear the affected intervention of aquatic birds in the midst of terrestrial birds. They placed the last by themselves, clear and distinct from those whose haunts and economy were so different.

Various attempts have been made to alter this fystem of our countrymen. It is a disagreeable and invidious task to expose the desects of other methodists, who may have, in many respects, great merit. I leave that to the peevish malignancy of the minute critics; therefore shall only acknowlede the sources from which I draw the materials of the present work, and give each their due share of merit.

Mr Ray's general plan is so judicious, that to me it seems scarcely possible to make any change in it for the better; yet, notwithstanding he was in a manner the sounder of systematic Zoology, later discoveries have made a sew improvements on his labors. My candid friend Linnæus did not take it amiss, that I, in part, neglected his example; for I permit the Landfowl to follow one another, undivided by the Water-fowl, the Grallæ and Anseres of his system; but, in my generical arrangement, I most punctually attend to the order he has given

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in his feveral divisions, except in those of his Anseres, and a few of his Gralla. For, after the manner of M. Brisson, I make a distinct order of WATER-FOWL with pinnated feet, placing them between the Waders or Cloven-footed Water-fowl and the Web-footed. The Ostrich, and Land-birds with wings useless for flight, I place as a distinct order. The TRUMPETER (Pfophia Linnai) and the Bustards, I place at the end of the GAL-LINACEOUS tribe. All are Land-birds. The first multiparous, like the generality of the Gallinaceous tribe; the last granivorous, swift runners, avoiders of wet-places; and both have bills fomewhat arched. It must be confessed, that both have legs naked above the knees; and the last, like the WADERS, lay but few eggs. They feem ambiguous birds that have affinity with each order; and it is hoped, that each naturalist may be indulged the toleration of placing them as fuits his own opinion. Before I conclude, let me not pass over the affistance received in some of my definitions from Mr. Scopoli, an ornithologist of Carniola, who, in 1768, favored the world with a most elaborate account of the birds that had fallen within his observation. Thus, I flatter myself, I have given every naturalist, I am indebted to, his due.

> — Miserum est aliorum incumbere samæ. Ne collapsa ruant subduttis tetta Columnis.

> > TABLE

TABLE of ARRANGEMENT, with the correspondent ORDERS and GENERA in the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS. DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

Corder	I. Rapacious.	Accipitres LINNÆI.
the titl ambiginerer	II. Pies.	Picæ.
, There had not not	III. Gallinaceous.	Gallinæ.
Division I.	IV. Columbine.	Passeres.
even thed also his	V. Passerine.	Passeres.
tell process of and a	VI. Struthious.	Gallinæ. Grallæ.

	OrderVII. Cloven-footed, or Waders.	Grallæ.
Division II.	****	Anseres. Grallæ.
durchteil als	IV Web tooted	Anseres. Grallæ.

DIV. I.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

I Vulture	Vultur	3 Owl	Strix
2 Falcon	Falco		

MARKET MARKET

ORDER II.

ORDER II. PIES.

4 Shrike	Lanius	17 Curucui	Trogon
5 Parrot	Pfittacus	18 Barbet	Bucco
6 Toucan	Ramphastos	19 Cuckoo	Cuculus
7 Motmot	Ramphastos	20 Wryneck	Junx
8 Hornbill	Buceros	21 Woodpecker	Picus
9 Beefeater	Buphaga	22 Jacamar	Alcedo
10 Ani	Crotophaga	23 Kingsfisher	Alcedo
11 Wattle	Participation of	24 Nuthatch	Sitta
12 Crow	Corvus	25 Tody	Todus
13 Roller	Coracias	26 Bee-eater	Merops
14 Oriole	Oriolus	27 Hoopoe	Upupa
15 Grakle	Gracula	28 Creeper	Certhia
16 Paradise	Paradifæa	29 Honeysucker	Trochilus

ORD. III. GALLINACEOUS.

30 Cock	Phasianus	35 Pheafant	Phasianus
31 Turkey	Meleagris	36 Grous	Tetrao
32 Pintado	Numida	37 Partridge	Tetrao
33 Curasso	Crax	38 Trumpeter	Pfophia.
34 Peacock	Pavo	39 Buftard	Otis

ORD. IV. COLUMBINE.

40 Pigeon Columba

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ORD. V.

(xxiv)

ORD. V. PASSERINE.

41 Stare	Sturnus	49 Flycatcher	Muscicapa
42 Thrush	Turdus	50 Lark	Alauda
43 Chatterer	Ampelis	51 Wagtail	Motacilla
44 Coly	Loxia	52 Warblers	Motacilla
45 Großbeak	Loxia	53 Manakin	Pipra
46 Bunting	Emberiza	54 Titmouse	Parus
47 Tanager	Tanagra	55 Swallow	Hirundo
48 Finch	Fringilla	56 Goatfucker	Caprimulgus

ORD. VI. STRUTHIOUS.

57 Dodo	Didus	58 Offrich	Struthio
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DIV. II.

ORD. VII. CLOVEN-FOOTED, or WADERS.

59 Spoonbill	Platalea	68 Sandpiper	Tringa
60 Screamer	Palamedea	69 Plover	Charadrius
61 Jabiru	Mycteria	70 Oystercatcher	Hæmatopus
62 Boatbill	Cancroma	71 Jacana	Parra
63 Heron	Ardea	72 Pratincole	Hirundo
64 Umbre	Scopus Briff.	73 Rail	Rallus
65 Ibis	Tantalus	74 Sheath-Bill	
66 Curlew	Scolopax	75 Gallinule	Fulica
67 Snipe	Scolopax	Columba	

ORD. VIII.

ORD. VIII. PINNATED-FEET.

76 Phalarope Tringa 78 Grebe Colymbus 77 Coot Fulica

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ORD. IX. WEB-FOOTED.

79	Avofet	Recurvirostra	88	Gull	Larus
80	Courier	Currira Briff.	89	Petrel	Procellaria
81	Flammant	Phœnicopterus	90	Merganser	Mergus
82	Albatross	Diomedea	91	Duck	Anas
83	Auk	Alca	-	Dimension	5 Diomedea
84	Guillemot	Colymbus	92	Pinguin	Phæton
85	Diver	Colymbus	93	Pelican	Pelicanus
85	Skimmer	Rhyncops	94	Tropic	Phæton
\$7	Tern	Sterna	95	Darter	Plotus

Explanation of the Figure on the Title-Page.

- 1 Bastard wing, Alula spuria.
- 2 Lesser coverts of the wings, Tettrices prime.
- 3 Greater coverts, Tettrices secundæ.
- 4 Quill feathers, Primores.
- 5. Secondary feathers, Secundaria.
- 6 Tertials.
- 7 Coverts of the tail, Uropygium.
- 8 Vent feathers, Crissum.
- 9 Tail feathers, Restrices.

DIV. I. LAND-FOWL.

ORDER I.

RAPACIOUS.

ACCIPITRES Linnæi.

Bill, strait, hooked only at the end; edges cultrated, base co- I. Vulture.

Nostrils, differing in different species.

Tongue, large and fleshy.

DI

HEAD, cheeks, chin, and often neck, either naked or covered only with down or short hairs; the neck retractile.

CLAW, often hanging over the breaft.

Legs and Feet, covered with great scales; the first joint of the middle toe connected to that of the outmost, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, little hooked, and very blunt.

Insides of the wings covered with down.

King of the Vultures. Bearded and crefted Vultures. EDW. II. CVI. CCXI. Bengal and Secretary Vultures. Latham's Syn. of Birds. Pl. 1, 2.

The you of Aristotle, who mentions two species.

Vultur of Linnæus, genus I. who enumerates VIII species. The Vultur and Vautour of Brisson, who describes XII species. M. de Busson VIII. Mr. Ray VIII.

EXAMPLE.

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No

No Vultures north of the Baltic, none in Great Britain. Various species in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, as low as Terra del Fuego.

A fluggish, ungenerous race; prey oftener on dead animals, and even putrid carcases, than on living creatures. Their sense of smelling most exquisite. Collect in slocks from asar; directed to their prey by the sagacity of their nostrils. Fly slowly and heavily. Are most greedy, and voracious to a proverb. Are not timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind.

II. FALCON. BILL, hooked; covered at the base with a naked membrane, or cere.

Nostrils, finall, oval, placed in the cere.

Tongue, large, fleshy, and often cleft at the end.

HEAD and NECK, covered with feathers.

Legs and Feet, scaly; middle toe connected, from its first joint, to that of the outmost, by a strong membrane.

CLAWS, large, much hooked, and very sharp; that of the out-

The Female larger and stronger than the male.

EXAMPLE.

Golden Eagle, Br. Zool. fol. tab. A. Falcon gentil. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXI. Chinese. E. N. Zealand, F. Latham's Syn. of Birds. Pl. 3, 4.

A carnivorous, rapacious race; not gregarious; quick-fighted: Generally fly high. Build in lofty places; except a few species which nestle on the ground.

Eagles and the larger kind of Falcons do not lay more than four eggs; fome of the leffer, such as the Kestril, lay six or seven;

the

the Eagles, properly so called, seldom more than two or three: Drink seldom; the juices of their animal-sood preventing thirst. Capable of enduring very long abstinence. Very long lived. Are clamorous; their note puling and plaintive. Strike their prey with their seet. Their excrements white and sluid. Vomit up the indigested hair or seathers of their prey, in form of a round ball. Vary in the color of their plumage at different ages; so the species are often unnecessarily multiplied by Ornithologists. Inhabit every climate.

Mr. Ray and M. Brisson separate the Eagles from the Falcons. The first has VIII species of Eagles, and XXV of Falcons or Hawks. The last, XV of Eagles, and XXXVII of Falcons. Linnæus, who, with much propriety, places both in one genus, enumerates thirty-two. Mr. Ray's division of the sluggish, and of the more active and generous, a very judicious one.

BILL, hooked; base covered with bristles; no cere. Nostrils, oblong.

TONGUE, cleft at the end.

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Eyes, very large and protuberant, furrounded by a circle offeathers.

HEAD, very large and round; full of feathers.

EARS, large and open.

OUTMOST TOE, versatile, or capable of being turned back, so as to act with the back toe.

CLAWS, hooked and sharp.

Eagle Owl, Br. Zool. I. tab. XXIX. Owls. Latham's Syn. of Birds. Pl. 5.

A nocturnal Bird, preys in the evening and by night; often flies along

III. Owl.

Ex.

RAPACIOUS.

along the ground in fearch of prey; carnivorous; quick of hearing; winks in the day; makes a hooting noise in the night; fometimes a squeaking. Snores loud. Builds in rocks, in hollow trees, or ruined edifices. Lays not more than five eggs. Inhabits every climate.

Mr. Ray divides this genus into two; those with and those without Horns; enumerates III species with, and VIII without.

M. Brisson styles the first Asio, and has IX; the other Strix, and has XI species. Busson XV.

E

PICÆ Linnæi.

BILL, strait, hooked only at the end; near the end of the upper IV. SHIRKE. mandible a sharp process. No cere.

Nostrils, round, covered with stiff bristles.

Tongue, jagged at the end.

Toes divided to the origin.

TAIL cuneiform.

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> Butcher Birds, Br. Zool. fol. tab. C. I. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXIII. Carnivorous or infectivorous; kill fmall birds by ftrangling, or by crushing their skull with their bills, then pull them to pieces, and stick the fragments on thorns; do the same by infects. Bold, noify, and querulous. Build in low bushes. Lay fix eggs.

> The genus that connects the rapacious Birds and Pies; agreeing with the first in the strength and crookedness of the bill, and its predatory life; with the last, in the form of the toes, the tongue, and tail. Nearly related to the Magpie: The French style it Pie-Griesche.

> Different species found in the new and old world, and in all climates, except within the Arttic circle.

> The Butcher Birds or Skrikes of Mr. Ray, who describes IV species. The Lanius of LINNÆUS, who has XXVI species. IO The

Ex.

The Lanius and Pie-Griesche of Brisson, who reckons up XXVI. Busson XIV.

I reject the compound name of Butcher-Bird, and retain the old English name of Shrike, from the noise.

V. PARROT.

BILL, hooked from the base: Upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils, round, placed in the base of the bill.

Tongue, broad, blunt at the end.

HEAD, large; crown flat.

Legs, short. Toes, two backward, two forward.

E'x. Maccaw Edw. CLVIII. Parrot, CLXVI.

Gregarious, clamorous; the wild note loud and harsh. Very docile, imitative of sounds; imitates the human speech. Climbs by help of the bill and seet. Makes use of the seet as hands to convey meat to the mouth, turning the legs outward. Frugivorous: Can crack the hardest kernels. Breeds in hollow trees. Makes no nest: Lays two or three white eggs: Inhabits within the Tropics, Africa, Asia, and America; a sew are sound as far North as Carolina: and South as the Straits of Magellan.

Pfittacus of LINNÆUS, and Brisson, IV. 182. The first has XLVII. the last XC species.

VI. TOUCAN. BILL, most disproportionably large; convex and carinated at top, and bending at the end; hollow; very light, serrated at the edges.

NOSTRILS, finall and round, placed close to the head, and hid in the feathers.

Tongue, long and narrow, feathered at the edges. Toes, two forward, and two backward.

Toucans

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Toucans EDW. LXIV. CCXXXIX.

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A genus confined to America, within the Tropics. Feeds on fruits: Breeds in hollow trees. Is very noify; easily made tame.

Mr Ray, missed by the name of Brasilian Pie, places it with the Magpie. Linnæus calls it Rhamphastos, a 'Ραμφος, a broad sword, from the form of its bill, and has VIII species. Brisson, IV. 407. retains the Brasilian name Toucan, and has XII species.

BILL, strong, slightly incurvated; ferrated at the edges. Nostrils, covered with feathers.

TAIL, cuneiform: The two middle feathers much longer than the others: Near the ends quite destitute of webs. The webs at the ends subovated.

Toes, three before, one behind; the fore toes closely united almost their whole length.

Brafilian faw-billed Roller. Edw. CCCXXVI. Inhabits S. America.

Ramphastos Momota of LINNÆUS.

Momotus of Brisson, IV. 464. who has II species. I retain the Mexican name in Fernandez bist. av. Nov. Hisp. 52.

Great bending BILL, oft-times a large protuberance resembling another bill on the upper mandible. Edges jagged.

Nostrils, small, round, placed behind the base of the bill.

Tongue.

VII. MOTMOT.

Ex.

VIII. HORN-BILL.

F

LEGS

Legs, scaly: Toes, three forward, one backward: The middle connected to the outmost, as far as the third joint; to the inmost, as far as the first.

Ex. Several Bills Edw. CCLXXXI. Wil. orn. tab. XVII. A species with a horn pointing forward, and wattles under the chin, engraven in Moore's travels into the inland parts of Africa, p. 108. Found in the Indian islands.

Buceros of Linnæus, a βους an ox, and κερας a horn, from the form of the bill. Hydrocorax of Briffon, II. 565, or Water Raven, from its being supposed to inhabit watry places.

LINNÆUS has IV species. Brisson V.

IX. BEEF-EATER. BILL, strong, thick, strait, nearly square. Upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower, a large angle.

TONGUE.

Toes, three before, one behind. The middle connected to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Le pique Bœuf. Brisson II. tab. XLII.

Inhabits Senegal. Only one known species.

Buphaga of Linnæus and Brisson II. 437. a βους an ox, and φαγειν to eat, because it picks holes in the backs of cattle, to get at the Larvæ of insects deposited there.

X. ANI. BILL, compressed, greatly arched, half oval, thin, cultrated at top.

Nostrils, round.

Toes, two backward, two forward.

Ten feathers in the Tail.

Razor-

Razor-bill'd Blackbird. Catefby Carol. app. III. the feet faultily expressed. Le Bout de Petun, Brisson IV. tab. XVIII. Inhabits South America: Within the Tropics.

Crotophagus of LINNÆUS and Briffon IV. 177. from Keolwi, because this genus feeds on ticks. Only II species. Mr. Ray places it at the end of the Parrots. I retain the Brasilian name Ani.

BILL, ftrong, thick, rounded at top; convex.

Nostrils, covered partly above with a flap; and near their ends with a tuft of feathers: On each fide of the base of the bill, a red, thin, fleshy membrane, or Wattle, of a round form.

Tongue, truncated, split, chliated.

TAIL, long and cuneiform.

LEGS and FEET, strong: the first carinated behind.

Toes, large; three forward, two backward. Claws, great and crooked, especially that of the hind toe.

A non-descript genus, as yet discovered only in New Zeland.

BILL, strong, upper mandible a little convex. Edges cul-XII. CROW. trated.

Nostrils, covered with briftles reflected over them.

TONGUE, divided at the end.

Toes, three forward, one backward, the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Royston Crow, Br. Zool. fol. tab. D. I.

Different species found in every climate: clamorous: promiscuous feeders: build in trees: lay about fix eggs.

Corvus of LINNÆUS, who mentions XIX species.

Brisson divides this genus into Coracias, or the Chough; Corvus, F 2

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XI. WATTLE.

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or Crow; Pica, or Magpye; Garrulus, or Jay; Nucifraga, or Nutbreaker; including XXIII species.

XIII. ROLLER. BILL, strait, bending a little towards the end, edges cultrated. Nostrils, narrow and naked. Toes, three forward; divided to thei origin; one backward.

Blue Jay Edw. CCCXXVI. Roller Br. Zool. II. App. Europe, Afia, Ex. Africa, and the hot parts of America. A genus nearly related to the Crow. Thence LINNÆUS calls it Coracias: a word of Aristotle's, applied only to what we call the Cornish Chough. Κορακιας Φοινικορυγχος, Hift. an. lib. IX. c. 24.

Coracias of LINNÆUS, who has VI species. Galgulus of Brisson, who has X species.

BILL, strait, conic, very sharp pointed, edges cultrated, inclining XIV. ORIOLE. inwards. Mandibles of equal length.

Nostrils, small, placed at the base of the bill, and partly covered.

Tongue, divided at the end.

Toes, three forward, one backward: the middle joined near the base to the outmost one behind.

Redwing Starling Catefby Carol. 1. XIII. Ex.

In general, inhabitants of America.

A numerous race, gregarious, noify, frugivorous, granivorous, voracious: often have penfile nefts.

LINNÆUS enumerates, under the title of Oriolus, XX species, but fome belong to the Turdine or Thrush kind. Brisson II. 85. calls this genus Itterus, and has XXX species. The genuine Oriolus is a Thrush. BILL,

BILL, convex, thick, compressed a little on the sides, cultrated. Nostrils, small, near the base of the bill; often near the edge. Tongue, entire; rather sharp at the end.

Toes, three forward, one backward; the middle connected at the base to the outmost.

CLAWS, hooked and sharp.

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Mino, Edw. XVII. Chinese Starling. Edw. XIX. Inhabits Asia and America:

Gracula of LINNÆUS, VIII species. Icterus, Pica, and Turdus of Brisson.

None of Linnæus's species can be the Graculus of Pliny, or our Chough. For all his are Asiatic, African, or American.

BILL, flightly bending. The base covered with velvet-like feathers. XVI.PARADISE. NOSTRILS, small, and concealed by the feathers.

TAIL, confifting of ten feathers; two very long naked shafts, springing from above the rump.

Legs and Feet, very large and strong; three toes forward, one backward: the middle connected as far as the first joint of the exterior.

CLAWS, large, hooked, and sharp.

Birds of Paradife, EDW. CX. CXI.

Floats on the air, and often flies swiftly backwards and forwards, like the Swallow; often lights, and perches on trees; feeding on fruits, and even small birds.

Inhabits New Guinea and the Molucca Isles. Paradisea of Lin-NÆUS, III species. Manucodiata of Brisson II. 130. only II species. More since discovered.

BILL,

XV. GRAKLE.

Ex.

Ex.

NOSTRILS, covered with stiff bristles.
Tongue.
Toes, two backward, two forward.
Legs, feathered down to the toes.
Tail, confists of twelve feathers.

Yellow-bellied green Cuckow, EDw. CCCXXXI.
Fasciated Couroucou. Ind. Zool. tab. V.
Probably have the manners of the Woodpeckers.
Inhabits South America.

Trogon of LINNÆUS, III species. The same of Brisson, IV. 164. has VI species. The reason for the name Trogon seems to be, because Pliny has such a name after the Picus. As the genus is Brasilian, I retain the name of the country.

WVIII. BARBET. BILL, strong, strait, bending a little towards the point. Base covered with strong bristles, pointing downwards.

Nostrils, hid in the feathers.

Tongue.

Toes, two backward, two forward, divided to their origin.

Tail, consisting of ten weak feathers.

Yellow Woodpecker, with red spots, Edwards, CCCXXXIII.
Inhabits South America and the Indian Islands.
Bucco of Linnæus and Brisson IV. 91. The first has I. species.
The last V. Brisson styles it Bucco from the sulness of the cheeks; Barbu from its brissles, a sort of beard, from which I form the generical name Barbet.

5

BILL, weak, a little bending.

Nostrils, bounded by a small rim.

Tongue, short, pointed.

Toes, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, cuneated; confifts of ten foft feathers.

Cuckoo, Br. Zool. fol. tab. G. G. I. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXVI.

Inhabits every climate.

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the gen

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XXII

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1811

Cuculus of LINNÆUS and Briffon, IV. 104. The one has XXII

fpecies; the other XXVIII.

The xoxxug, and Coccyx of the Ancients, a word formed from the found of the European species. Cuculus is only used in an opprobrious sense.

BILL, weak, flender, pointed.

NOSTRILS, large and oval, near the ridge of the bill.

Tongue, very long, cylindric, very slender, and terminated by a hard point, missile.

Toes, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, confifting of ten even and foft feathers.

Wryneck, Br. Zool. fol. tab. G. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXVI.

Its manners, vide Br. Zool.

Inhabits Europe and Bengal. Only one species known. Iung of Aristotle, Jynx of Pliny, Linnæus, and Brison, vol. iv. 3.

BILL, strait, strong, angular; cuneated at the end.

Nostrils, covered with briftles reflected down.

Tongue, very long, slender, cylindric, bony, hard, and jagged at the end, missile.

Toes,

XIX. CUCKOO.

Ex.

XX. WRYNECK.

Ex.

XXI. WOOD-

Toes, two forward, two backward.

TAIL, confisting of ten hard, stiff, sharp-pointed feathers.

Ex. Woodpeckers, Br. Zool. fol. tab. E. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXVII. The manners, vide Br. Zool.

Inhabits all the Continents.

Δουοκολαπ'ns or Oak-rapper of Aristotle, Picus Martius of Pliny, Picus of Linnæus and Brisson, IV. 8. Linnæus has XXI. Brisson XXXI species.

XXII.JACAMAR BILL, long, strait, sharp pointed, quadrangular.

NOSTRILS.

Tongue, short.

Legs, feathered before to the Toes.

Toes, disposed two forward, two backward. The two foremost closely connected together.

Ex. Jacamiciri Edw. CCCXXXIV.

Inhabits S. America.

Alcedo Galbula of Linnæus. Galbula of Briffon, IV. 86. who has II species. I retain his name from the Brafilian Jacamiciri.

XXIII. KINGS-FISHER. BILL, long, strong, strait, sharp pointed.

Nostrils, small, and hid in the feathers.

Tongue, short, broad, sharp pointed.

LEGS, fhort; three toes forward, one backward: three lower joints of the middle toe joined closely to those of the outmost.

Ex. Kingsfisher, Br. Zool. fol. tab. I. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXVIII.

Found in all the quarters of the world. Flies swiftly, strong, and direct. All the species do not haunt rivers, nor prey on

fish.

fish. 'Adauss of Aristotle, the Halcyon of Pliny, Alcedo of Lin-NÆUS, Ispida of Brisson, IV 471. The first gives us XV species. Brisson XXVI.

BILL, strait; on the lower mandible a small angle.

NOSTRILS, small, covered with feathers reflected over them.

Tongue, short, horny at the end, and jagged.

Toes, three forward, one backward. The middle toe joined closely at the base to both the outmost. Back toe as large as the middle toe.

Its manners, vide Br. Zool.

Nuthatch Br. Zool. fol. tab. H. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXVIII.
Inhabits Europe, Afia, America.
Sitta of Linnæus and Brisson III. 588. he describes V species,

Linnaus II. Aristotle's Cirln not easily determinable.

BILL, thin, depressed, broad, base beset with bristles. Nostrils, small.

Tongue.

Toes, three forward, one backward, connected like those of the Kingsfisher.

Green-sparrow, EDW. CXXI.

ity i

Inhabits the hot parts of America.

Todus of Linnæus and Brisson IV. 528. who enumerate II species.

The name first given it by Dr. Brown, I suppose, from Todi, small birds.

XXIV. NUT:

Ex.

XXV. TODY.

Ex.

G

BILL.

XXVI. BEE-EATER.

BILL, quadrangular, a little incurvated, sharp pointed.

Nostrils, small, placed near the base.

Tongue, slender.

Toes, three forward, one backward: The three lower joints of the middle toe closely joined to those of the outmost.

Ex.

Indian Bee-eater, EDW. CLXXXIII.

Feeds on Bees, which it catches in its flight; from which the English name.

Inhabits Southern Europe, Afia, Africa, and America.

Merops of Linnæus, Apiaster of Brisson, IV. 532. The first has VII species, the last XIII.

XXVII.HOOPOE BILL, long, slender, and bending.

Nostrils, small, placed near the base.

Tongue, short, fagittal.

Toes, three forward, one backward; middle toe closely united at the base to the outmost.

Ex.

Hoopoe, Br. Zool. fol. tab. L. Br. Zool. I. tab. XXXIX.

Inhabits Europe and Afia.

Upupa of LINNÆUS. Upupa and Promerops of Brisson, II 456. 460. LINNÆUS has III species. Brisson I of the first, V of the last.

XXVIII. CREEPER. BILL, very slender, weak, incurvated.

Nostrils, fmall.

Tongue, not so long as the bill; hard, and sharp at the point.

Toes, three forward, one backward; large back toe, and long hooked claws.

Creeper,

17

Creeper, Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. Br. Zool. I. XXXIX. According to its name, creeps up and down the trunks and branches of trees, feeding on insects, their eggs and larvæ.

Inhabits Europe, Afia, Africa, and America.

Certhia of LINNÆUS and Briffon, III. 602. The first has XXV species; the last XXXII.

BILL, slender and weak; in some strait, in others incurvated. Nostrils, minute.

Tongue, very long, formed of two conjoined cylindric tubes; missile.

Toes, three forward, one backward.

TAIL, confifts of ten feathers.

which a

Long tailed red humming bird, EDW. XXXII. which is the fort with crooked bills, called by Briffon, Polytmi.

White bellied humming bird, EDW. XXXV. or the kind with strait bills: The Mellisuga of Brisson.

Feeds on the fweet juices of flowers, which it fucks out with its tubular tongue, hanging in the air on its wings.

Inhabits America, especially the warm parts: A numerous genus. Trochilus of LINNÆUS; Polytmus and Mellisuga of Brisson. LIN-NÆUS has XXII species; Brisson XVI of the Polytmus, XX of the Mellisuga. The old English name was Humming-bird; which I now change to Honey-Sucker.

Ex.

XXIX. HONEY-SUCKER.

Ex.

ORDER III.

GALLINACEOUS.

Heavy bodies, short wings, very convex; strong, arched, short bills: The upper mandible shutting over the edges of the lower. The sless delicate, and of excellent nutriment; strong legs; toes joined at the base, as far as the first joint, by a strong membrane. Claws broad, formed for scratching up the ground. More than twelve feathers in the tail.

Granivorous, feminivorous, infectivorous, fwift runners, of short flight; often polygamous, very prolific, lay their eggs on the bare ground. Sonorous, querulous, and pugnacious.

OR, with bills flightly convex; granivorous, feminivorous, infectivorous; long legs, naked above the knees: The genus that connects the land and the water-fowl. Agreeing with the cloven-footed water-fowl in the length and nakedness of the legs, and the fewness of its eggs: Disagreeing in place, food, and form of bill, and number of feathers in the tail.

BILL, very convex, short, and strong.

Nostrils, bodied in a slessly substance.

Tongue, cartilaginous, sharp, entire.

Head, adorned with a Comb, or elevated serrated sless.

Spurs on the legs.

TAIL, confifting of fourteen feathers; that of the male, fickle-fhaped.

To be found in every farm-yard. Its native country *India* and its isles. Domesticated every where.

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Phasianus of Linnæus, who classes it with the Pheasant, and has VI species. Gallus of Brisson, I. 165. who enumerates V, but they are only varieties.

BILL, convex, short and strong.

Nostrils, open, pointed at one end, lodged in a membrane.

Tongue, sloped on both sides towards the end, and pointed.

Head and Neck, covered with a naked tuberose sless, with a long slessy appendage hanging from the base of the upper mandible.

Tail, broad, consists of eighteen feathers, extensible.

Unknown to none.

Native of North America only: Domesticated in most countries.

Meleagris of Linnæus, and Gallo-pavo of Brisson, I. 158. Linnæus has III, Brisson II species.

XXX. COCK.

Ex.

XXXI. TURKEY.

Ex.

BILL

TADO.

BILL, convex, strong, and short; at the base a carunculated cere, in which the

Nostrils are lodged.

HEAD and NECK, naked, flightly befet with briftles.

A HORN, reflected and large, on the head.

LONG POINTED WATTLES, hanging from the cheeks.

TAIL, short, pointing downwards.

Ex. Too common to need a reference.

Its native place Africa.

Numida of Linnæus, who has I. species. Meleagris of Brisson, I. 176. who has likewise I. He calls it in French, La Peintade, a name I retain.

XXXIII. CU-RASSO. BILL, convex, strong, and thick, the base covered with a cere, often mounted by a large nob.

Nostrils, small, lodged in the cere.

HEAD, fometimes adorned with a crest of feathers, curling forwards.

TAIL, large, strait.

Ex.

Curasso, and Cushew-bird, EDW. CCXCV.

Inhabits South America.

Cran of Linnæus and Brisson, I. 296. But the last classes them with the Pheasant, and has VI species, Linnæus III.

XXXIV. PEA-COCK. BILL, convex, strong, and short.

Nostrils, large.

HEAD, fmall, crefted.

Spurs on the legs.

TAIL,

TAIL, very long, broad, expansible, consisting of a double range of feathers, adorned with rich ocellated spots.

Common Peacock, frequent in most parts. The Peacock Pheafant, Edw. LXVII.

The native place India, Japan, and China.

Pavo of Linnæus, and Phafianus of Brisson, I. 281. who reckons IV species of Peacocks, Linnæus III.

BILL, convex, fhort, and ftrong. Nostrils, fmall.

Lalin

TAIL, very long, cuneiform, bending downwaads.

Painted Pheafant, EDW. LXVIII.

Inhabits Asia and South America.

Phasianus of Linnæus and Brisson I. 262. who has (including Peacocks and Curassoas) XVI species, Linnæus VI.

BILL, convex, strong, and short.

A naked scarlet skin above each Eye.

Nostrils, small, and hid in the feathers.

Tongue, pointed at the end.

Legs, strong, feathered to the toes; and sometimes to the nails.

The toes of those with naked feet pectinated on each side.

Grous, Br. Zool. fol. tab. M. 3. Br. Zool. I. tab. XLIII.

Inhabits the mountains or woods of Europe, northern and eastern Asia, and North America.

Ex.

XXXV. PHEA-SANT.

Ex

XXXVI. GROUS.

TETRAO

TETRAO pedibus birsutis of LINNÆUS, who has IX species. Lagopus of Brisson, I. 181. who has XII.

XXXVII. PAR-TRIDGE.

BILL, convex, strong, and short. No naked skin above the Eyes.

Nostrils, covered above with a callous prominent rim. Legs, naked, tetradactylous. Exception, two species of Quails. TAIL, short.

Ex. Partridge, Br. Zool. fol. tab. M. V. Inhabits the cultivated parts of the world.

TETRAO pedibus nudis of LINNÆUS, who has XI species. Perdix of Brisson, who has XXI.

XXXVIII. TRUMPETER. BILL, short, upper mandible a little convex.

Nostrils, oblong, funk, and pervious.

Tongue, cartilaginous, flat, torn, or fringed at the end.

LEGS, naked a little above the knees.

Toes, three before; one small behind, with a round protuberance beneath the hind toe, which is at a fmall distance from the ground.

Ex.

Grus Psophia, Pallas spicil. fasc. IV. tab. I. Inhabits South America; lives in the woods; feeds on the fruit that fall down. Does not perch. Makes a strong noise with its mouth, which it answers by a different noise from its belly, as if it came from the anus. Lays many eggs.

Psophia of Linnæus, from ψοφεω strepitum edo. Perdix of Brisson, I. 227. only I. species. A beautiful specimen in the LEVERIAN Museum.

BILL

BILL, a little convex.

Nostrils, open, oblong.

Tongue, floping on each fide near the end, and pointed.

Legs, long, and naked above the knees.

Toes, only three; no back toe.

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EVELLE

Bustard, Br. Zool. fol. tab. IV. Br. Zool. I. tab. XLIV. Inhabits Europe, Afia, Africa, and New Holland.

Otis of Linnæus and Brisson, V. 18. One has IV. the other III species. De Busson. Pliny tells us, that Otis was the Greek name, that the Spanish was Sarda.

Ex.

XXXIX. BUS-

TARD.

ORDER IV.

COLUMBINE.

Bill, weak, slender, strait at the base, with a soft protuberant substance, in which the nostrils are lodged. Tongue, entire: Legs, short, and red: Toes, divided to the origin. Swift and distant slight, walking pace. Plaintive note, or cooing, peculiar to the order. The male inslates or swells up its breast in courtship. Female, lays but two eggs at a time. Male and semale sit alternately; and feed their young, ejecting the meat out of their stomachs into the mouths of the nestlings. Granivorous, seminivorous. The nest simple, in trees, or holes of rocks, or walls.

XL. PIGEON. There is only one genus of this order; it is therefore needless to repeat the characters.

Ex. A well known bird.

Inhabits all the Continents.

Columba of Linnæus and Brisson, I. 67. Linnæus has XL species, Brisson XLIV.

ORDER

ORDER V.

PASSERINE.

Bodies, from the fize of a Thrush, to that of the golden-crested Wren. The enliveners of the woods and fields; sprightly, and much in motion; their nests very artificial; monogamous, baccivorous, granivorous, seminivorous, insectivorous; their usual pace, hopping; of a few, running. Short slyers, except on their migrations only. All have three Toes before, one behind.

BILL, strait, depressed.

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Nostrils, guarded above by a prominent rim.

TONGUE, hard and cloven.

Toes, the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint.

Stare, Br. Zool. fol tab. P. II. Br. Zool. I. tab. XLVI.

Sturnus of Linnæus and Briffon II. The first has V species, the last four.

BILL, strait, obtusely carinated at top, bending a little at the XLII. THRUSH. point, and slightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

Nostrils, oval and naked.

Tongue, flightly jagged at the end.

H 2

Toes,

XLI. STARE.

Ex.

Toes, the middle joined to the outmost as far as the first joint; back toe very large.

Ex. Fieldfare, Br. Zool. fol. P. II.

Blackbirds, Br. Zool. I. tab. XLVII.

Turdus of Linnæus and Briffon II.

Linnæus has XXVIII species, Briffon LXIV.

XLIII. CHAT- BILL, strait, a little convex above, and bending towards the point; near the end of the upper mandible, a small notch on each side.

Nostrils, hid in briftles.

MIDDLE Toe, closely connected at the base to the ontmost.

Ex. The Pompadour, Edw. CCCXLI.

Ampelis of Linnæus (from αμπελος, a vine); because the Bobemian Chatterer, the bird he places at the head of this genus, feeds sometimes on grapes. He reckons VII species. The Cotinga of Brisson II. 339. an American name. He has X species. Inhabits Europe and America.

XLIV. COLY. BILL, convex above, strait beneath; very short and thick.

Nostrils, small, placed at the base, and hid by the feathers.

Tongue, not the length of the bill, laciniated at the end.

Toes, divided to their origin.

Ex. Le Coliou, Brisson III. part I. tab. XVI. fig. 2.
Inhabits Africa.

Linnæus includes this among his Loxiæ. Brisson III. part I. 304.

calls it Colius.

BILL,

BILL, ftrong, and convex above and below, very thick at the base.

Nostrils, small and round.

XLV. GROS-BEAK.

TONGUE, as if cut off at the end.

Ex.

Grosbeak, Br. Zool. fol. tab. U.

Pine Großbeak, Br. Zool. I. tab. XLIX.

Inhabits every Continent.

Loxia of Linnæus including the Coccothraustes of Brisson, III. part I. 219. the Colius 304. the Pyrrhula 308. and Loxia or Cross-bill 329. Linnæus has XLVII species; Brisson in all XXXI. Loxia is the proper name of the Cross-bill, from $\lambda \circ \xi \circ s$, oblique.

BILL, strong, and conic, the sides of each mandible bending inwards; in the roof of the upper mandible, a hard knob, of

XLVI. BUNTING.

Bunting, Br. Zool. fol. tab. W.

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ecies.

has It

rt I M

BILL

Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

use to break and comminute hard feeds.

Ex.

Emberiza of LINNÆUS and Briffon III. part I. 257. The first has XXIV species, the last XV. The name is derived from Embritz, or Emmeritz, its German name. Vide Gesner, av. 653.

BILL, conoid, a little inclining towards the point, upper XLVII. TANAmandible flightly ridged, and notched near the end.

Red-breafted Blackbird, EDW. CCLXVII. and greater Bulfinch, LXXXII.

Ex.

Inhabits North and South America; most numerous in the latter.

Tanagra

Tanagra of Linnæus, and Tangara of Brisson III. part I. 3. Linnæus reckons XXIV species, Brisson XXX.

The name Tangara is Brasilian.

XLVIII. FINCH. Bill, perfectly conic, slender towards the end, and very sharp pointed.

Goldfinch, Br. Zool. fol. tab. V.

Sparrows, Br. Zool. I. tab. XLI.

Inhabits all the quarters of the world.

Fringilla of Linnæus, who enumerates XXXIX species. Passer of Brisson III. part I. 71. who has LXVII species.

XLIX. FLY-CATCHER.

BILL, flatted at the base, almost triangular, notched at the end of the upper mandible, and beset with bristles.

Toes, divided as far as their origin.

Ex. Flycatcher, Br. Zool. fol. tab. P. II.
Inhabits all the quarters of the world.

Muscicapa of Linnæus and Brisson, II. The first has XXI species; the last XXXVIII.

L. LARK. BILL, strait, stender, bending a little towards the end, sharp pointed.

Nostrils, covered with feathers and bristles.

Tongue, cloven at the end.

Toes,

Ex.

Tors, divided to the origin; claw of the back toe very long, and either strait, or very little bent.

Larks, Br. Zool. fol. tab. S. Br. Zool. I. tab. LV.
Inhabits Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Alauda of Linnæus and Brisson III. part II. 33:. Linnæus has
XI species, Brisson XII.

LI. WAGTAIL.

BILL, weak and slender.

Tongue, lacerated at the end.

LEGS, slender.

I. part

nd veril

at their

e end

Frequent the sides of brooks; their tails much in motion; their pace running; seldom perch; their nest on the ground.

Wagtails, Br. Zool. I. tab. LV.

After the example of Scopoli, I separate these, the genuine Motacilla, from the other soft-bill'd small birds, which he stiles Sylvia. They are included among the Motacilla of LINNAUS, and Ficedula of Brisson III. part II. 369.

BILL, flender and weak.

Nostrils, fmall, funk.

Tongue, cloven.

FEET, the exterior toe joined at the under part of the last joint to the middle toe.

Red-breast, Br. Zool. fol. tab. S.

Ex.

Inhabits

Inhabits all parts of the world, except the Artic: The most melodious of the smaller genera: Insectivorous, seminivorous, delight in woods and bushes. Their pace hopping. Motacilla of Linnæus, Ficedula of Brisson III. part II. 369. Linnæus has XLIX species, Brisson LXXIII.

LIII. MANAKIN. BILL, short, strong, and hard, slightly incurvated.

Nostrils, naked.

TONGUE.

Toes, the middle closely united with the outmost as far as the third joint.

TAIL, short.

Ex Manakins, EDW. CCLXI.

Inhabits South America only.

Pipra of LINNÆUS, and Manacus of Brisson IV. 442. LINNÆUS enumerates XIII species, Brisson XIII.

Pipra, a πιπεα, a certain bird, mentioned by Aristotle, hist. an. lib. IX. C. I. Manacus from the Dutch, Manakin, the name they bear in Surinam.

LIV.TITMOUSE BILL, strait, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp pointed.

Nostrils, round, and covered with bristles reslected over them.

Tongue, as if cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four bristles.

Toes, divided to their origin; back toe very large and strong.

Titmice,

Ex.

Ex.

Titmice, Br. Zool. fol. tab. W. Br. Zool. I. tab. LVII. a reftless fliting race; most prolific; insectivorous, germinivorous, pugnacious.

Inhabit Europe and America.

Parus of Linnæus and Brisson III. part II. 539. Linnæus has XIV. Brisson XVIII species. Parus, from Pario, because it lays many eggs.

BILL, short, broad at the base, small at the point, and a little LV. SWALLOW. bending.

Nostrils, open.

Tongue, short, broad, and cloven.

LEGS, short.

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Tip

TAIL, forked; Wings, long.

Inhabits the universe, even as far as Hudson's Bay.

Swallow, Br. Zool. fol. tab. Q. Br. Zool. I. tab. LVIII. Swift, much on wing, infectivorous, migratory or torpid during winter, twittering, forerunners of fummer.

Hirundo of Linnæus and Brisson II. 485. Linnæus has XII species, Brisson XVII.

Bill, very short, hooked at the end, and very slightly notched LVI. GOATnear the point.

Nostrils, tubular, and a little prominent.

Mouth, vaftly wide: On the edges of the upper part, between the bill and the eyes, seven stiff bristles.

TONGUE, small, entire at the end.

I

LEGS,

Legs, short, feathered before as low as the toes.

Toes, joined by a strong membrane as far as the first joint. Claw of the middle toe broad-edged and serrated.

Tail, consists of ten feathers, and is not forked.

Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

Flies by night; infectivorous, fonorous, migratory. Has much of the nature of the Swallow.

Ex. Goatfucker, Br. Zool. fol. tab. R. Br. Zool. I. tab. LIX. Caprimulgus of Linnæus, Caprimulgus and Tette-chévre of Brisson II.

470. Linnæus has only II species, Brisson VI. Caprimulgus and Αιγοθηλης of the Ancients, from a vulgar notion that they sucked the teats of Goats.

ORDER VI.

STRUTHIOUS.

Very great and heavy Bodies. Wings, imperfect; very small, and useless for slight, but assistant in running. Flesh coarse, and hard of digestion.

STRUTHIOUS is a new coined word to express this order; for these birds could not be reduced to any of the LINNÆAN divisions.

Bill, large, bending inward in the middle of the upper mandible, marked with two oblique ribs, and much hooked at the end.

Nostrils, placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the bill.

Legs, fhort, thick, feathered a little below the knees. Toes, three forward, one backward.

Dodo, Edw. CCXCIV.

Inhabits the isles of France and Bourbon.

Didus of Linnæus, and Raphus of Brisson, V. 14. only I. species.

Ex.

LVII. DODO.

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BILL,

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LIX. (a)
e of British
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ion that

ORDI

LVIII. OSTRICH BILL, finall, floping, a little depressed.

Small Wings, unfit for flight.

Legs, long, strong, naked above the knees.

Ex. Oftrich and Caffowary, Wil. Orn. tab. XXV.

Inhabits Afia, Africa, and the lower parts of South America.

Struthio of Linnæus and Briffon V. 3. III species.

DIV. II. WATER-FOWL.

ORDER VII. With CLOVEN FEET.

VIII. With PINNATED FEET.

IX. With WEBBED FEET.

Most migratory, shifting from climate to climate, from place to place, in order to lay their eggs, and bring up their young in full security: the thinly inhabited north their principal breeding place; returning at stated periods, and, in general, yielding to mankind delicious and wholesome nutriment. All the Cloven-footed, or mere Waders, lay their eggs on the ground. Those with pinnated feet form large nests, either in the water, or near it. From the first, we must except the Heron and the Night-Heron*, which build in trees.

All the Web-footed fowl either lay their eggs on the ground, or on the shelves of lofty cliffs; and none perch, except the Corvorant, Shugg, and one or two species of Ducks.

* Night Raven, Raii Syn. av. 99.

All the Cloven-footed Water-fowl have long necks and long legs, naked above the knees, for the convenience of wading in waters in fearch of their prey. Those that prey on fish have strong bills. Those that search for minute infects, or worms that lurk in mud, have slender weak bills, and olfactory nerves of most exquisite sense; for their food is out of sight.

As the name implies, their toes are divided, some to their origin; others have, between the middle toe and outmost toe, a small membrane as far as the first joint. Others have both the exterior toes connected to the middlemost in the same manner; and, in a few, those webs reach as far as the second joint; and such are called Semipalmati.

Of the Web-footed fowl, the Flamingo, the Avosetta, and Courier, partake of the nature of both the Cloven and Web-footed orders; having webbed feet, long legs, naked above the knees, and long necks. The other Web-footed Water-fowl being very much on the element, have short legs, placed far behind, and long necks; and, when on land (by reason of the situation of their legs) an aukward waddling gate.

The make of the Cloven-footed Water-fowl is light, both as to skin and bones; that of the Web-footed, strong.

ORDER VII.

CLOVEN-FOOTED.

Bill, long, broad, flat, and thin, the end widening into a circular form like a fpoon.

LIX. SPOON-BILL.

Nostrils, fmall, placed near the base.

TONGUE, small and pointed.

FEET, semipalmated.

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Spoon-bill, Wil. orn. tab. 52. Br. Zool. II. App.

Inhabits Europe, South America, and the Philippine Islands *.

Breeds in high trees; feeds on fish, and water-plants; can swim.

Platalea of Linnæus, and Platea of Brisson V. 351. Each have III species.

BILL, bending down at the point, with a horn, or with a tuft of LX.SCREAMER. feathers erect near the base of the bill.

Nostrils, oval.

TONGUE.

Toes, divided almost to their origin, with a very small membrane between the bottoms of each.

* Voy. de Sonnerat. 89.

2

A nhima

Ex,

Ex. Anhima Marcgrave 215.

Inhabits South America.

Palamedea of LINNÆUS, Anhima and Cariama of Brisson V. 518.

I call it Screamer, from the violent noise it makes. Only two species.

LXI. JABIRU. BILL, long, and large, both mandibles bending upwards; the upper, triangular.

Nostrils, fmall.

No Tongue? Marcgrave.

No Tongue? Marcgrave. Toes, divided.

Inhabits South America.

Mysteria of Linnæus, from Muntap, a fnout. Ciconia of Brisson V.

371. Only one species.

EXII. BOAT-BILL, broad, flat, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reversed.

Nostrils, small, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue.

Toes, divided.

Tamatia Marcgrave 208. 209. Brown's Zool. 92. tab. XXXVI.
Inhabits South America.

Cancroma of Linnæus, from their feeding on Crabs, who has II fpecies; the Cochlearius of Brisson V. 206. who has the same number.

BILL, long, strong, sharp pointed.

LXIII. HERON.

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Nostrils, linear.

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Tongue, pointed.

Toes, connected as far as the first joint by a membrane; back toe large.

Crested Heron, Br. Zool. fol. tab. A. Female Heron, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXI.

Inhabits every continent.

Ardea of LINNÆUS. Ardea, Ciconia, and Balearica of Brisson V. 361. 391. 511. LINNÆUS has XXVI species, Brisson LX.

BILL, strong, thick, strait, compressed, the upper mandible com- LXIV. UMBRE. posed of several pieces.

Brown's Zool. 90. tab. XXXV.

Ex.

Inhabits Senegal and the South of Africa.

Scopus of Brisson, who has a fingle species. He calls it Scopus, from ouix, a shade; and Ombrette from the general deep brown of its plumage.

BILL, long, thick at the base, wholly incurvated. Eyes, lodged LXV. IBIS. in the base.

FACE, naked.

Nostrils, linear.

Tongue, short and broad.

Toes, connected at the base by a membrane.

K

Red

Ex. Red Curlew Catesby Carol. I. LXXXIV. White-headed Ibis, Ind. Zool. tab. X.

Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

Tantalus of LINNÆUS, Numerius of Brisson V. 311. LINNÆUS has VII species. Brisson mixes them with the genuine Curlews, and has in all XIV.

LXVI.CURLEW. BILL, long, slender, incurvated.

FACE, covered with feathers.

Nostrils, linear, longitudinal, near the base.

Tongue, short, and sharp pointed.

Toes, connected as far as the first joint by a strong membrane.

Ex. Curlew Br. Zool. II. tab. LXIII.

Inhabits Europe, America, the Philippine Isles, and New Holland.

Scolopax of Linnæus, Numenius of Brisson V. 311. Linnæus
has IV species of genuine Curlews.

LXVII. SNIPE. BILL, two inches long and upwards; slender, strait, and weak.

Nostrils, linear, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue, pointed, slender.

Toes, divided, or very slightly connected; back toe very small.

Ex. Woodcock, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXV.
Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

Scolopax of Linnæus, Limosa and Scolopax of Brisson V. 261. 292.

Linnæus reckons XIV species, exclusive of the Curlews.

Brisson XIII. Woodcock being the name of a species inhabiting.

9

biting woods, I change it to the more comprehensive one of Snipe, which signifies a long bill.

BILL, strait, stender, and not an inch and a half long.

Nostrils, fmall.

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Tongue, slender.

Toes, divided; generally the two outmost connected at bottom by a small membrane.

Purr Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXI.

Inhabits all the quarters of the world; but in greatest plenty in the Northern.

Tringa of LINNÆUS; Vanellus, Arenaria, Glareola, and Tringa of Brisson V. 94. 132. 141. 177. including XXXV species.

BILL, strait, as short as the head.

Nostrils, linear.

TONGUE.

Toes. Wants the back toe.

Dotterel Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXIII.

Charadrius of Linnæus, Pluvialis of Brisson V. 43. and Himantopus and Ostralega 33. and 38. Linnæus has XII. Ch. Brisson XV. Pl. II. Himan.

BILL, long, compressed, the end cuneated.

Nostrils, linear.

Tongue, scarce a third the length of the bill.

Toes, only three; the middle joined to the exterior by a strong membrane.

LXVIII. SAND-PIPER.

Ex.

LXIX. PLOVER.

Ex.

LXX. OYSTER:

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Sea-

Ex. Sea-Pie, Br. Zool. fol. tab. D. 2. Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXIV.

Inhabits Europe, North America, and the eastern coast of New Holland. The bill calculated to raise limpets, oysters, and other shells from the rocks.

Hamatopus of Linn Eus, Oftralega and L'Huitrier of Brisson V. 38. Only one species.

LXXI. JACANA. BILL, flender, sharp pointed; thickest towards the end; the base carunculated.

Nostrils, fhort, sub-ovated, placed in the middle of the bill. Tongue.

WINGS, armed on the front joint with a sharp, short spur.

ToEs, four on each foot, armed with very long and strait sharp pointed claws.

Ex. Spur-winged Water Hen. Edw. CCCLVII.

Parra of Linnæus, Jacana of Brisson V. 122. Linnæus has has only III. genuine species, Brisson V. I retain the Brasilian name Jacana. Is not the Impios Parræ recinentis omen of Horace, which was probably some small bird. Vide Pliny, lib. X. c. 33.

LXXII. PRATIN- BILL, short, strong, strait, hooked at the ends.

COLE. Nostrils, near the base, linear, oblique.

TONGUE ..

Toes, long, flender, base of each connected by a very small membrane.

TAIL, forked; twelve feathers.

Pratincola,

Pratincola, Kramer Austr. 382. Inhabits Southern Europe.

Pratincola, or inhabitant of meadows, a name given it by Dr. Kramer, and adopted by me; placed by LINNÆUS with the Hirundo, by Brisson among his Glareolæ.

BILL, slender, a little compressed, and slightly incurvated. Nostrils, small.

Tongue, rough at the end.

Body, much compressed.

TAIL, very short.

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Water-Rail, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXV.

Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

Rallus of Linnæus, who places it among others very different, fuch as the Land-Rail, &c. Brisson calls the genus Rallus, but mixes with it others of another genus.

BILL, strong, thick, a little convex: upper of the upper mandible lodged in a corneous sheath. Sometimes elevated and open in front: at other times closely applied to the bill; reaching beyond the edges of the mandible.

Nostrils, small: just appearing out of the sheath.

Orbits, naked, granulated.

WINGS, armed at the fecond flexure with a hard knob.

Legs and Toes, thick, gallinaceous. Toes edged with a thick membrane. The middle toe connected to the next

Ex.

LXXIII. RAIL.

Ex.

LXXIV. SHEATH-BILL,

by:

by a web, as far as the first joint. Claws, blunt, guttered below.

Tongue, fagittal, blunted at the point.

A new genus. Frequents watry places in New Zeland and Statenland.

NULE. BILL, thick at the base, sloping to the point; the upper mandible reaching far up the forehead, and not corneous.

Body, compressed.

WINGS, short and concave.

Toes, long, divided to their origin.

TAIL, short.

Ex. Water-Hen, Br. Zool. fol. tab. L. I. Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXVII. Inhabits Europe, Asia, and America.

Fulica of LINNÆUS, Gallinula VI. and Porphyrio V. 522. of Brisson, who has III species of the first, and X of the last. In Bill and Legs, the Land-Rail agrees with this genus; but, with us, differs in its manners, by residing in dry places. But, as it migrates at approach of winter, it may, in warmer climates, during the season, inhabit senny tracts, to which the form of its legs are adapted.

ORDER VIII.

With PINNATED FEET.

BILL, strait, slender. Nostrils, minute.

TONGUE.

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Body and Legs, in every respect formed like the Sand-piper. Toes, furnished with scalloped membranes.

Scallop-toe'd Sand-piper, Br. Zool. fol. tab. E. Br. Zool, II. tab. LXXVI.

Its manners, &c. unknown.

Inhabits Europe and North America.

LINNÆUS places it among the Tringæ; Brisson very judiciously forms a new genus, under the name of Phalaropus, from the scallops on the toes, like the φαλαρις, or Coot.

BILL, short, strong, thick at the base, sloping to the end; the LXXVII. COOT, base of the upper mandible rising far up the forehead; both mandibles of equal length.

NOSTRILS,

LXXVI. PHALA-

Ex.

Nostrils, incline to oval, narrow, fhort.

TONGUE.

Body, compressed. Wings, short.

Toes, long, furnished with broad scalloped membranes.

TAIL, fhort.

Ex. Coot, Br. Zool. fol. tab. F. Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXVII. Inhabits Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Continues much on the water, makes a large nest of water-plants, lays six or seven eggs. In winter, ofttimes are seen in great slocks on arms of the sea.

Fulica of Linnæus, and Briffon VI. 23. Linnæus has only II species, for he mixes other birds with them. Briffon has II.

LXXVIII. GREBE. BILL, ftrong, slender, sharp pointed.

Nostrils, linear.

Tongue, flightly cloven at the end.

Body, depressed. Feathers, thick-set, compact, and very smooth and glossy.

TAIL, none. WINGS, short.

Legs, placed very far behind, very thin, or much compressed; doubly ferrated behind.

Toes, furnished on each side with a broad, plain membrane.

Ex. GREBE, Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXVIII.

Congenerous birds, found in most countries; north as high as Hudson's-Bay, and south as far as lat. 48. 30. and long. 58. 7.

east.

east*. LINNÆUS mixes his birds of this genus with web-footed birds, such as *Divers* and *Guillemots*, by the general name of *Colymbi*. *Brisson* VI. 33. very judiciously separates them, and has under the same name XI species.

* Cook's Voy. i. 48. Forfter's i. 115.

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ORDER IX.

WEB-FOOTED.

With LONG LEGS.

LXXIX. AVOSET.

BILL, long, slender, very thin, and bending considerably upwards.

Nostrils, narrow and pervious.

Tongue, short.

FEET, palmated; the webs deeply femilunated between each toe; back toe very small.

Avosetta, Br. Zool. fol. tab. G. Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXX.

Inhabits Europe, North America, and the western coast of New
Holland *.

Recurvirostra of Linnæus, Avosetta of Brisson VI. 537. Two
species.

LXXX. COU. BILL, short, strait.

Nostrils.

Tongue.

Legs, long. Thighs, short. Feet, palmated; has a back toe.

* Dampier, iii. 85.

Trochilus, vulgo Corrira Aldr. av. III. 288. Wil. orn. tab. LX. Inhabits Italy.

Ex.

Corrira of Brisson VI. 542. Only one species, and that probably never observed since the days of Aldrovandus, who is the only writer who seems to have seen it.

BILL, thick, large, bending in the middle, forming a sharp angle, the higher part of the upper mandible carinated; the lower, compressed. The edges of the upper mandible sharply denticulated; of the lower, transversely sulcated.

LXXXI. FLAM-MANT.

Nostrils, covered above with a thin plate, pervious, linearly longitudinal.

Tongue, cartilaginous, and pointed at the end; the middle mufcular, base glandular, on the upper part aculeated.

NECK, very long.

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LEGS and THIGHS, of a great length.

FEET, webbed; the webs extend as far as the claws, but are deeply femilunated.

BACK TOE, very fmall.

Flamingo, Catesby Carol. I. LXXIII.
Inhabits South America, Africa, and rarely the South of Europe.
Phanicopterus of LINNÆUS. Only one species.

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With SHORT LEGS.

LXXXII. ALBA- BILL, firong, bending in the middle, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible. That of the lower mandible abrupt, and the lower part inclining downwards.

Nostrils, opening forward, and covered with a large convex guard.

TONGUE.

Toes, no back toe.

Ex. Albatrofs, Edw. LXXXVIII.

Inhabits the islands and seas within the Tropics, and as far south as lat. 67. 15. long. 39. 35. east *. Two or three species have been added to this genus.

Diomedea exulans of LINNÆUS, Albatross of Brisson VI. 127.

LXXXIII. AUK. BILL, ftrong, thick, convex, compressed.

Nostrils, linear, placed near the edge of the mandible.

Tongue, almost as long as the bill.

Toes, no back toe.

Fix. Puffin, Br. Zool. fol. tab. H. Great Auk, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXXI.

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; gregarious in general; lays only one egg; these, the Grebe, Divers, and Pinguins, while on land, seldom move much.

* Cook's Voy. i. 43.

Alca of LINNÆUS, Fratercula and Alca of Brisson VI. 81. 85. LINNÆUS has V. species, Brisson IV. viz. I. of the Fr. or Puffin, III of the Alca, or Auk.

BILL, slender, strong, pointed, the upper mandible slightly bending towards the end; base covered with short soft feathers.

Nostrils, lodged in a hollow near the base.

Tongue, slender, almost the length of the bill.

Toes, no back toe.

Guillemot, Br. Zool. fol. tab. H. 3.

Leffer Guillemot, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXXII.

Inhabits the fame places with the former, and lays only one egg.

Linnæus claffes this genus with the Colymbi. The Uria of Briffon

VI. 70. who has IV. species.

BILL, ftrong, ftrait, pointed, upper mandible the longest; edges LXXXV.DIVER. of each bending inwards.

Nostrils, linear; the upper part divided by a finall cutaneous appendage.

Tongue, long and pointed, ferrated at each fide near the base.' Legs, very thin and flat.

Toes, the exterior the longest; the back toe small, joined to the interior by a small membrane.

TAIL, short; consists of twenty feathers.

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large or

Great Northern Diver, Br. Zool. fol. tab. K. 2. Imber, Br. Zool. vol. II. tab. LXXXIV. Inhabits the north of Europe, Afia, and America.

Ex.

Colymbus

Colymbus of Linnæus, and Mergus of Brisson VI. 104: The last has VI species. Linnæus mixes with this genus Grebes and Guillemots.

LXXXVI. SKIM. BILL, greatly compressed; lower mandible much longer than the MER. upper.

Nostrils, linear and pervious.

TONGUE.

Toes, a fmall back toe.
TAIL, a little forked.

Ex. Cutwater, Catefby Carol. I. tab. XC. Inhabits India and America.

Rynchops of Linnæus. Rygchopfalia of Briffon VI. 223. 1. species.

Rynchops, from puyxos, a bill, and xontew, to cut; the upper mandible being as if cut. I call it Skimmer, from the manner of its collecting its food with the lower mandible, as it flies along the furface of the water.

LXXXVII.TERN BILL, strait, slender, pointed.
Nostrils, linear.
Tongue, slender and sharp.
Wings, very long.
Toes, a small back toe.
Tail, forked.

Ex. Great Tern, Br. Zool. fol. tab. L*. Little Tern, Br. Zool. II. tab. XC.

Clamorous,

Clamorous, much on the wing, gregarious, lays four eggs on the ground.

Inhabits Europe, and America, North and South.

Sterna of Linnæus, and Briffon VI. 202. Linnæus has VII species, Briffon the same.

BILL, firong, firait, but bending down at the point; on the under part of the lower mandible an angular prominency.

Nostrils, oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.

Tongue, a little cloven.

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Body, light; WINGS, long.

LEGS, small, and naked above the knees; back toe small.

Great Black and White Gull, Br. Zool. fol. tab. L.

Winter Mew, Br. Zool. II. tab. LXXXVI.

An univerfal genus; much on the wing, clamorous, hungry, pifcivorous, carnivorous, gregarious; lays four or five eggs, generally on high cliffs.

Larus of LINNÆUS, and Larus and Stercoraria of Brisson VI. 153. The first has XI species, the last XVIII.

BILL, ftrait; but hooked at the end.

Nostrils, cylindric, tubular.

TONGUE.

Legs, naked above the knees.

BACK TOE, none; instead, a sharp spur pointing downwards.

Fulmar, Br. Zool. fol. tab. M. 2.

Stormy Petrel, Br. Zool. IV. tab. XCI.

LXXXVIII.

Ex.

LXXXIX. PETREL.

Ex.

Inhabits

Inhabits all parts of the ocean; but the species most numerous in the high southern latitudes, as the Auks are in the northern. Many have the faculty of spurting an oily liquid out of their stomachs.

Procellaria of Linnæus, Procellaria and Puffinus of Brisson. Linnæus has VI species, Brisson VII.

XC. MERGAN. BILL, slender, a little depressed, furnished at the end with a crooked nail. Edges of each mandible very sharply serrated.

Nostrils, near the middle of the mandible, small and sub-ovated.

Tongue, slender.

Feet, the exterior toe longer than the middle.

Ex. Goosander, Br. Zool. fol. tab. N*.

Red-breasted Goosander, Br. Zool. II. XCIII.

Great divers, feed on fish.

Mergus of Linnæus, and Merganser of Brisson, VI. 230. Linnæus has VI species, Brisson VII. The name, Merganser, or Diving-Goose.

Inhabits the North of Europe, and North America.

XCI. DUCK. BILL, strong, broad, slat, or depressed; and commonly furnished at the end with a nail. Edges marked with sharp Lamella.

Nostrils, small, oval.

Tongue, broad, edges near the base fringed.

Feet, middle toe the longest.

Ex. Br. Zool. II. tab. XCVII. Found in all climates.

Anas

Anas of Linnæus, who has XLV species. Brisson divides this genus into Anser and Anas; has XVI of the first, and XLII of the fecond.

BILL, strong, strait, bending a little towards the point. NOSTRILS.

Tongue, covered with strong sharp spines, pointing backwards. WINGS, very small, pendulous, useless for slight; covered with mere flat shafts.

Body, covered with thick short feathers, with broad shafts, placed as compactly as scales.

LEGS, short and thick, placed quite behind.

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Toes, four standing forward; the interior loose, the rest webbed.

TAIL, very stiff, consisting only of broad shafts.

Patagonian Pinguin, Ph. Tr. vol. LVIII. 91. tab. V.

Inhabits an isle near the Cape of Good Hope, on the coasts of New Guinea *, the isle of Desolation, south of the Cape, the fouthern parts of South America, and the seas among the ice as high as fouth lat. 64. 12. long. 38. 14. east +. Lives much at fea. The wings act as fins. On land burrows. Are analogous to Seals.

Diomedea demersa and Phaethon demersus of LINNÆUS. Spheniscus and Catarractis of Brisson VI. 96. and 102. I call it PINGUIN, the name first given it by the Dutch voyagers, a Pinguedine.

Ex.

XCII, PINGUIN.

^{*} Voy. de Sonnerat. 179. + Cook's Voy. i. 38.

NOSTRILS, either totally wanting, or small, and placed in a furrow, that runs along the sides of the bill.

FACE, naked.

GULLET, naked, and capable of great distension.

Toes, all four webbed.

Ex. Pelican, Edw. XCII.

Corvorant, Br. Zool. fol. tab. J. 1. Br. Zool. II. tab. CII.

Congenerous birds, inhabit all parts of the globe.

Pelicanus of Linnæus, who has VIII species. Brisson divides this genus into Sula, Phalarocorax, and Onocrotalus, and forms out of them XII species, VI. 494. 511. and 519. All feed on fish. The Corvorants sit, and often breed in trees.

XCIV. TROPIC. BILL, compressed, slightly sloping down. Point sharp. Undermandible angular.

Nostrils, pervious.

TONGUE.

Toes, all four webbed.

TAIL, cuneiform: Two middle feathers extending for a vast length beyond the others.

Tropic Bird, Edw. CXLIX.

Inhabits within the Tropics. Flies very high.

Phaethon of Linnæus, from the great heighth it aspires to. Lepturus of Brisson, from the slenderness of its tail, VI. 479.

BILL,

BILL, long, strait, sharp pointed.

NOSTRILS.

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TONGUE.

NECK, of a great length.

FACE and GULLET, covered with feathers.

Toes, all four webbed.

Black-bellied Anbinga, Ind. Zool. tab. XII.

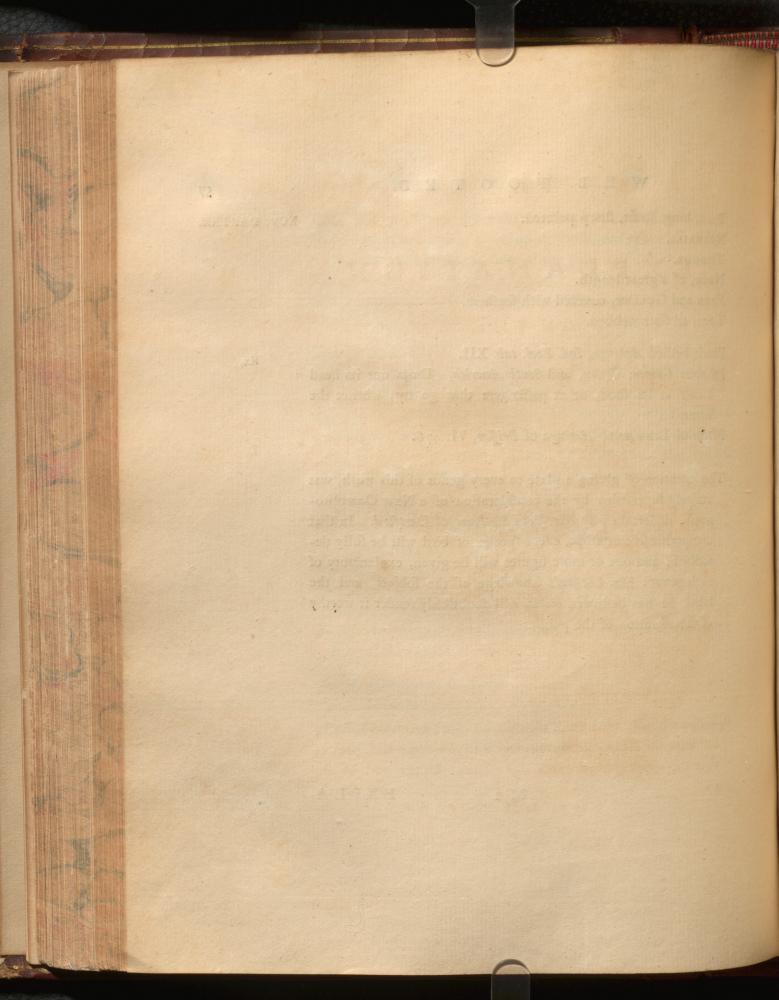
Inhabits Guinea, Ceylon, and South America. Darts out its head either at its food, or at passengers that go by; whence the name.

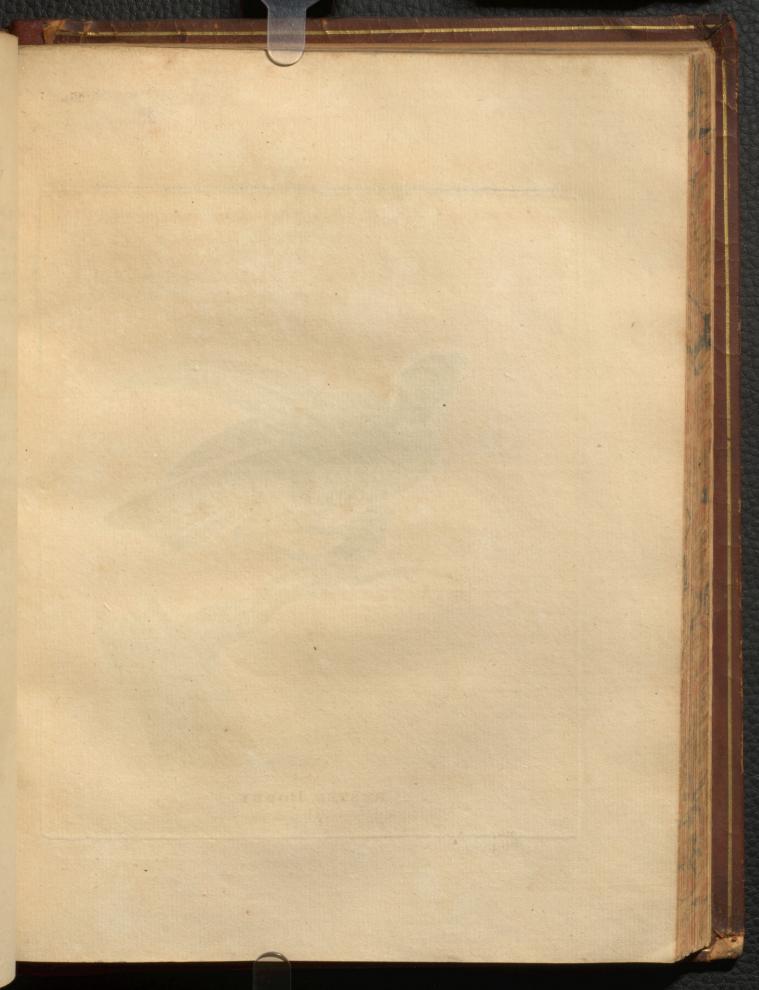
Plotus of LINNÆUS, Anhinga of Briffon, VI. 476.

The intention of giving a plate to every genus of this work, was entirely superfeded by the consideration of a New Ornitho-Logy, undertaken by Mr. John Latham, of Dartford. In that comprehensive attempt, every species of bird will be fully described; and one or more figures will be given, explanatory of each genus: Mr. Latham's knowlege of the subject, and the labor he has bestowed on it, will doubtlessly render it worthy of the attention of the public.

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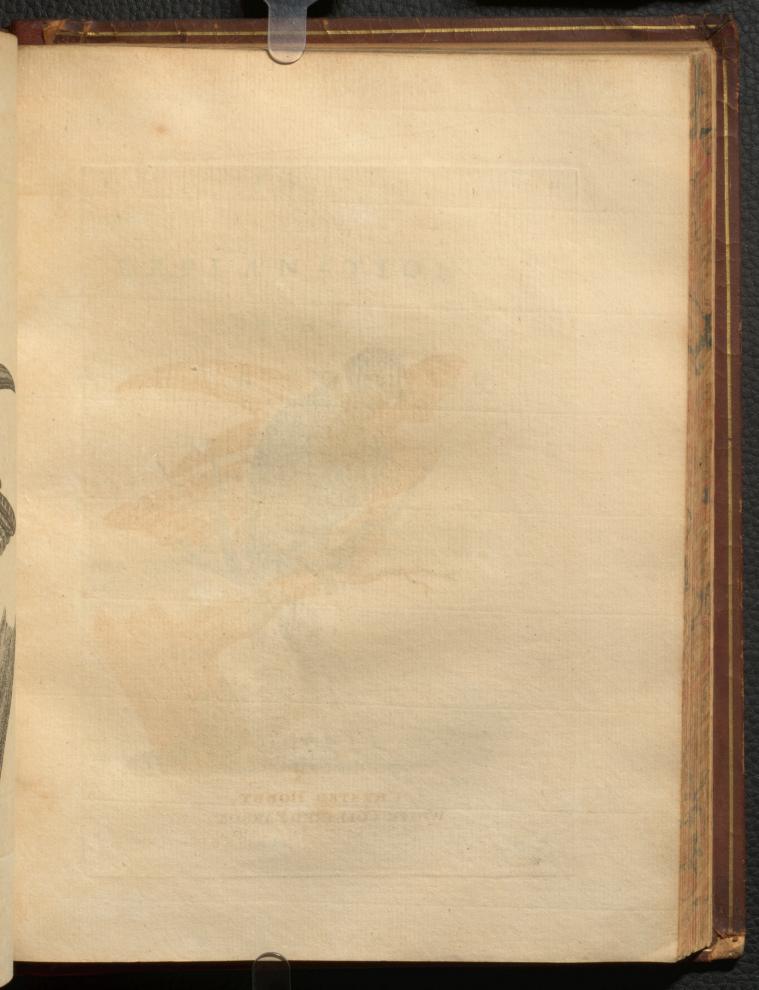
XCV. DARTER.







CRESTED HOBBY.





WHITE COLLARED PARROT.

EXPLANATION

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P L A T E S.

Genus I. FALCON.

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II.

CRESTED HOBBY.

F. with black head, cheeks, and hind part of neck. Head flightly crefted. Back, and coverts of wing, black. Primaries and tail, of the fame color, marked with numerous bars of white. Throat, white. Breaft, thighs, and vent, ferruginous. Legs, yellow. Size of the English Hobby.

From Surinam. Preserved in the British Museum.

Genus V. PARROT.

WHITE-COLLARED PARROT.

P. with a red bill; blue head, cheeks, and chin; green neck, back, and wings. Neck half furrounded with a white collar, passing over the upper part towards the throat. Upper part of the breast

EXPLANATION OF

breast of a fine red; the lower, yellow: belly, blue: thighs, yellow and blue: tail, cuneated; yellow beneath.

Inhabits the isles of the East Indies?

III.

Genus XXII. JACAMAR.

CUPREOUS JACAMAR, fig. 1.

ALCEDO GALBULA, Lin. Syft. 182.

J. with a black bill: whitish throat: head, cheeks, wings, and tail, of a bluish green: breast, belly, and back, of a variable copper color, very rich and glossy.

Varies in some respects from that figured by Mr. Edwards, tab. XXXIII. in having less green on the back; so probably is of another sex.

Size of a Lark.

Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of South America.

IV.

Genus XXVIII. CREEPER.

YELLOW-CHEEKED CREEPER.

Cr. with green head, back, wings, and tail: cheeks and throat, deep yellow: breast and sides of a yellowish green, marked with bluish spots: belly, yellow.

Size, inferior by half to the English Creeper. Inhabits Surinam.

Genus

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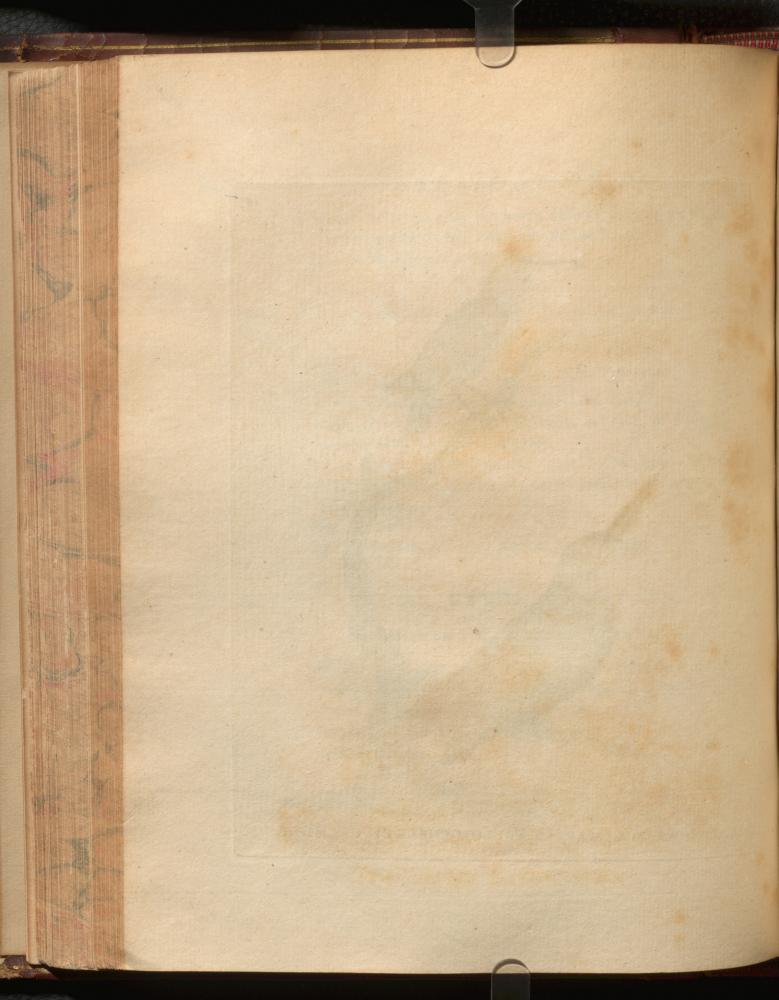
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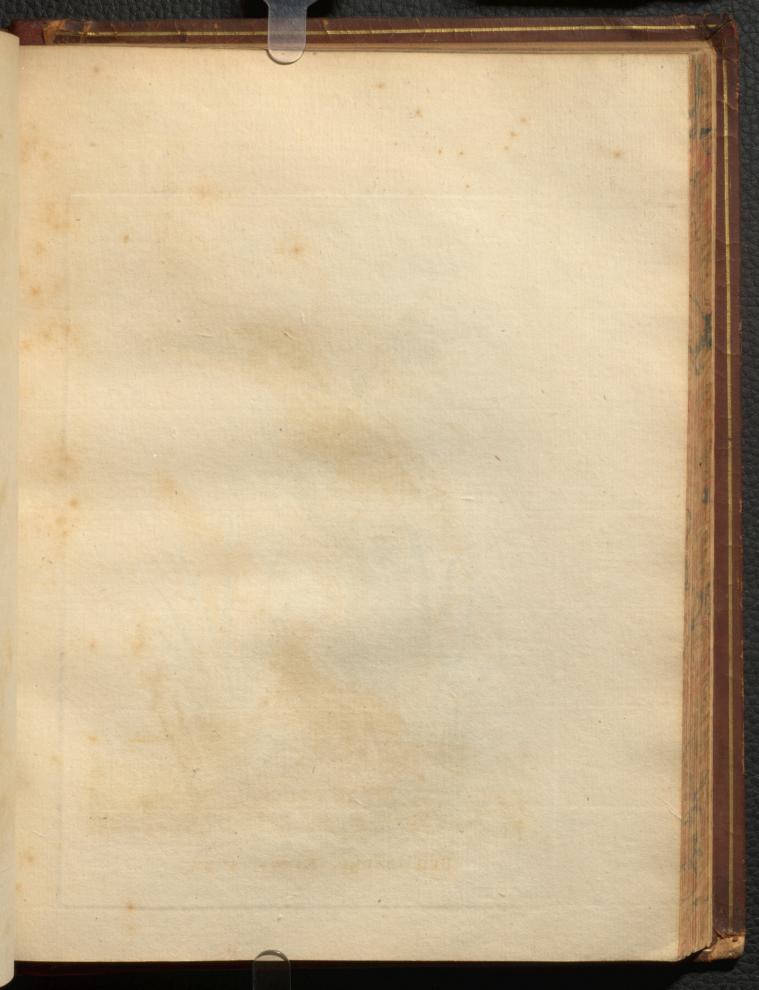
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RED-HEADED KING-FISHER.



1. GREEN TODY. 2. BROWN TODY.

Genus XXIII. KINGFISHER.

V.

RED-HEADED KINGFISHER.

K. with a red bill; near the base of the upper mandible, a white spot: head, and upper part of the neck, of an orange red: from each eye, towards the back, extends a purple line, terminating in a white spot; and on the inner side of that, one of black: chin, white: upper part of the back, a rich blue: the lower, light purple: coverts of wings, black, edged with blue: primaries, black: breast and belly, yellowish white: back, orange: legs, red.

Size, leffer than the common Kingfisher. Inhabits India.

Genus XXV. Topy.

VI.

GREEN TODY, fig. I.

Todus VIRIDIS, Lin. Syft. 178.

T. with head, back, wings, and tail, of a fine green: throat, a rich crimfon: breast and belly, of a pale yellow: vent, deeper.

Size of a Wren. The Green Sparrow of Mr. Edwards, tab.

CXX.

Inhabits Jamaica, and the hot parts of America.

BROWN

EXPLANATION OF

BROWN TODY, fig. 2.

T. with the whole upper part of a ferriginous brown: the coverts of the wings, croffed with a dusky bar: lower part of the body, olive, spotted with white: tail, ferriginous.

Size, larger than the former. Inhabits the hot parts of America.

VII.

Genus XXVI. BEE-EATER.

INDIAN BEE-EATER.

MEROPS VIRIDIS, Lin. Syft. 182.

B. with head, and lower part of neck, of a fine light blue, bounded below by a line of black: a black line paffes from bill through the eyes to the hind part of the head: hind part of head and neck, of an orange red: upper part of back, coverts of wings, fecondaries, and tail, green: the middle part of the fecondaries, of a reddish orange: lower part of back, of a light blue: breast and belly, of a yellowish green: tail, long; two middle feathers two inches longer than the others, and appear like mere shafts.

Nearly the fize of a Redwing Thrush. Inhabits *India*.

VIII.

Genus XXIX. HONEY-SUCKER.

YELLOW-FRONTED HONEY-SUCKER, fig. 1.

H. with a yellow forehead: green body and coverts of wings: black primaries and tail.

PURPLE-

VII

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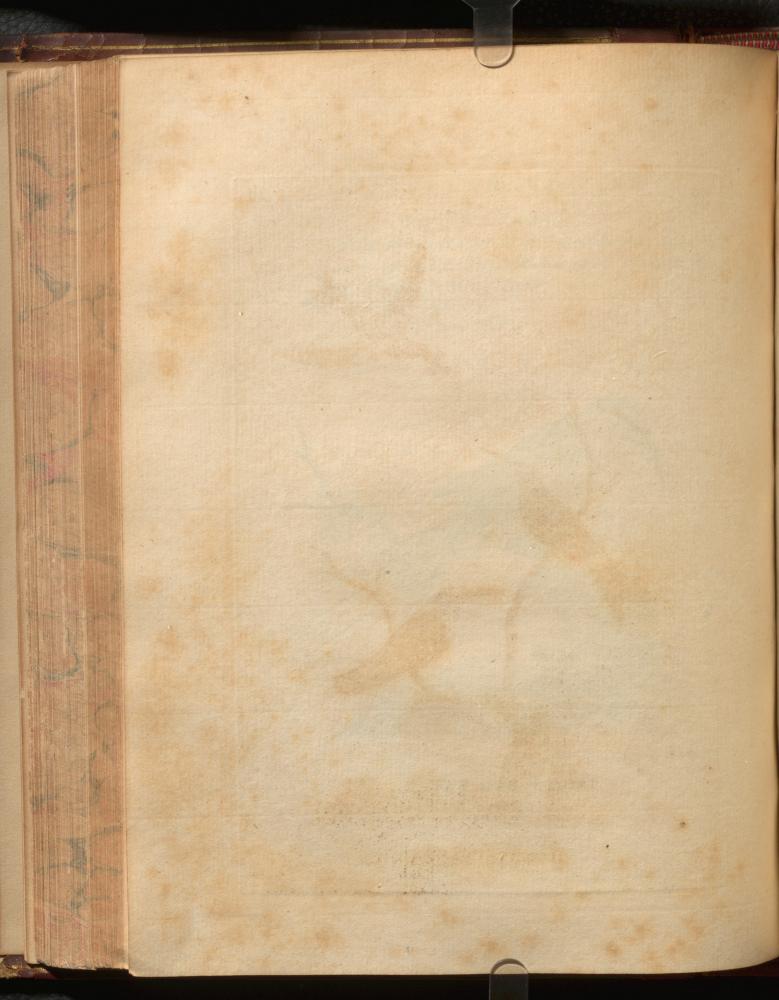
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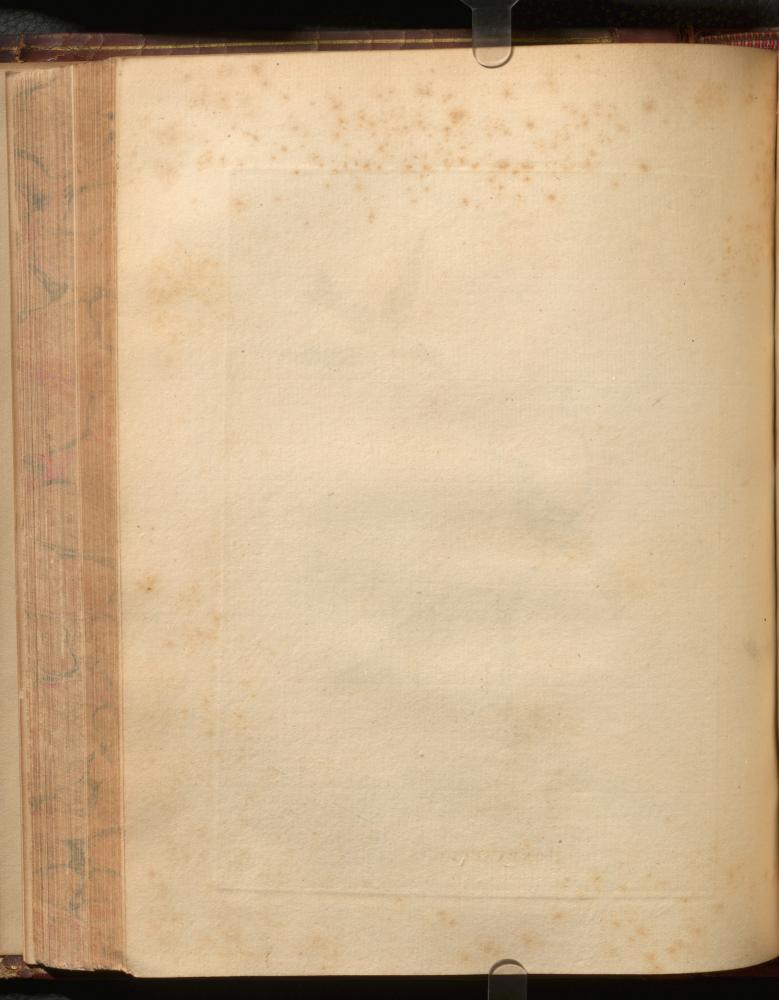
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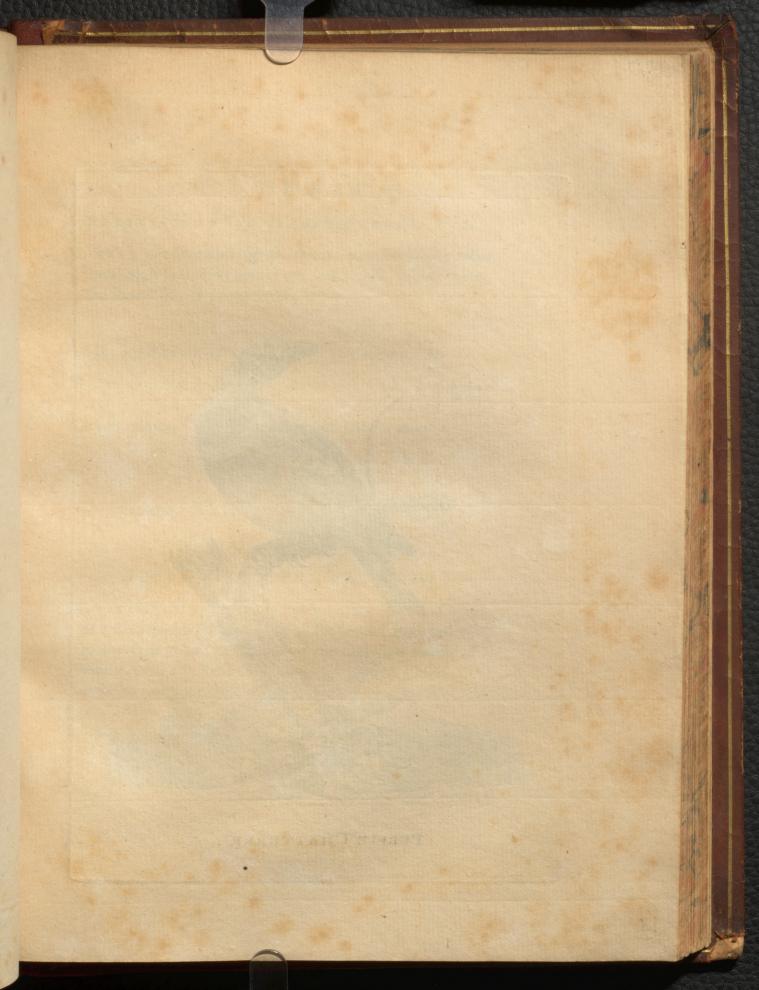
INDIAN BEE EATER.



VIII

HONEYSUCKERS.





IX

- 26



PURPLE CHATTERER.

PURPLE-CROWNED HONEY-SUCKER, fig. 2.

H. with a purple crown: green throat: rich deep blue collar round the whole lower part of the neck: back, green: wings, and forked tail, of a deep purple.

ORANGE-HEADED HONEY-SUCKER, fig. 3.

H. with an orange head: yellow throat and breast: deep brown belly and back: purple wings: bright ferruginous tail.

All very minute. Inhabitants of the hot parts of America.

Genus XLIII. CHATTERER.

IX.

COTINGA.

AMPELIS COTINGA, Lin. Syft. 298.

Ch. with head and upper part of the body, and coverts of wings, of a most splendid blue, deepest on the crown: belly and vent, of the same color: under side of the neck and breast, of a lovely purple: in some the breast is crossed with a band of the same blue with the upper part: primaries and tail, dusky. Size of a Stare.

Inhabits Surinam, and other hot parts of South America.

N

Genus

X.

Genus LIII. MANAKIN.

CRESTED MANAKIN, fig. 1.

PIPRA RUPICOLA, Lin. Syst. 338.

M. with a whitish bill: great round upright crest, of a fine orange color, crossed near the end of each feather with a darker line: neck, back, and whole under side, of the same vivid color. The feathers on the back end singularly, as if they had been cut off: and some of the feathers on the sides of the back, are loose and pointed. The primaries brown, marked with a white line: tail short, partly brown, partly orange.

Size of a Turtle Dove. Inhabits Surinam.

GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN, fig. 2.

PIPRA ERYTHROCEPHALA, Lin. Syft. 339.

M. with a rich yellow head: fcarlet shoulders and thighs: black body, wings, and tail.

Size of a Wren. Inhabits Surinam.

XI.

Genus LXVI. CURLEW.

PYGMY CURLEW, fig. 1.

C. with the head, back, and coverts of the wings, mixed with brown, ferruginous, and white: primaries, dusky, edged with white:

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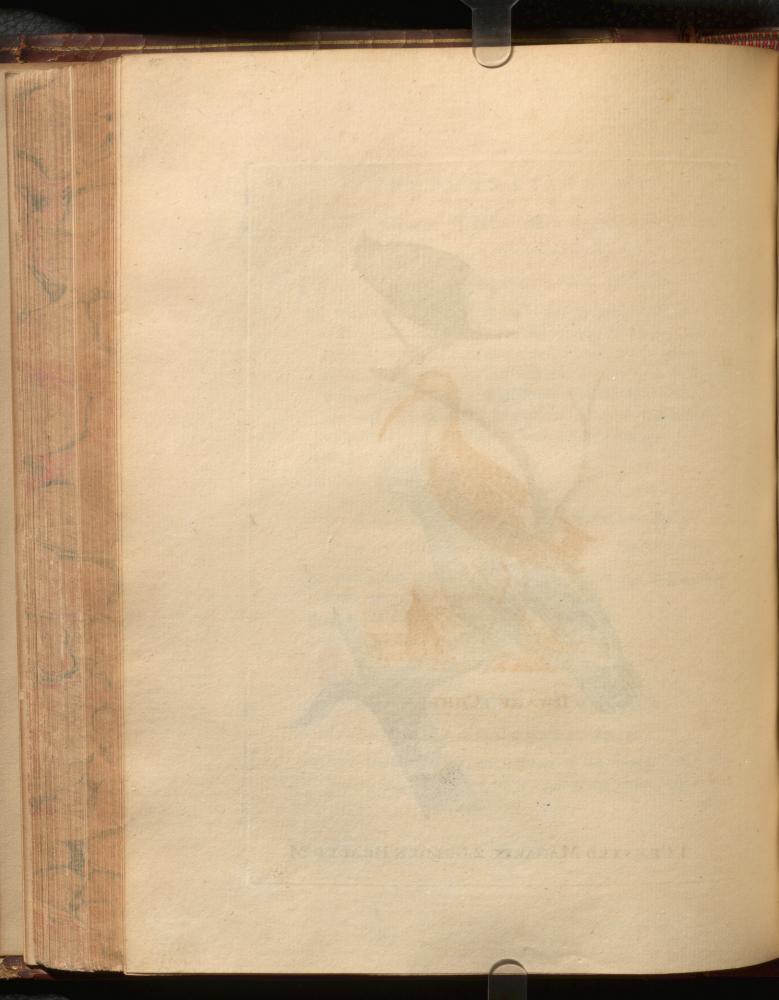
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1. CRESTED MANAKIN. 2. GOLDEN HEADED M.

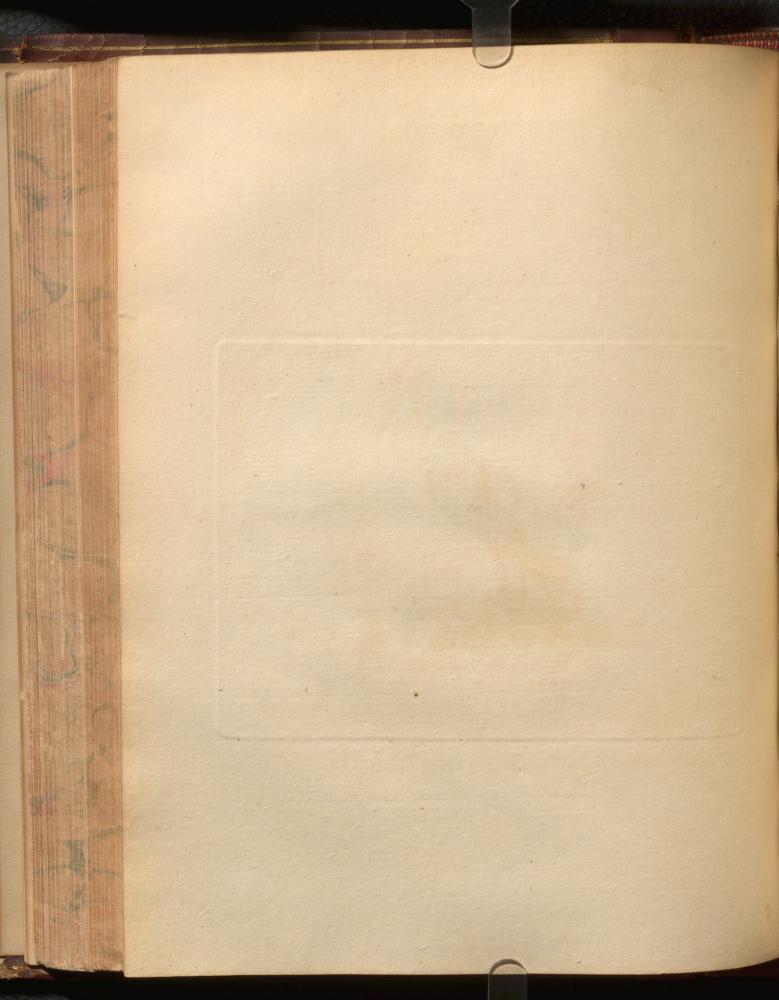


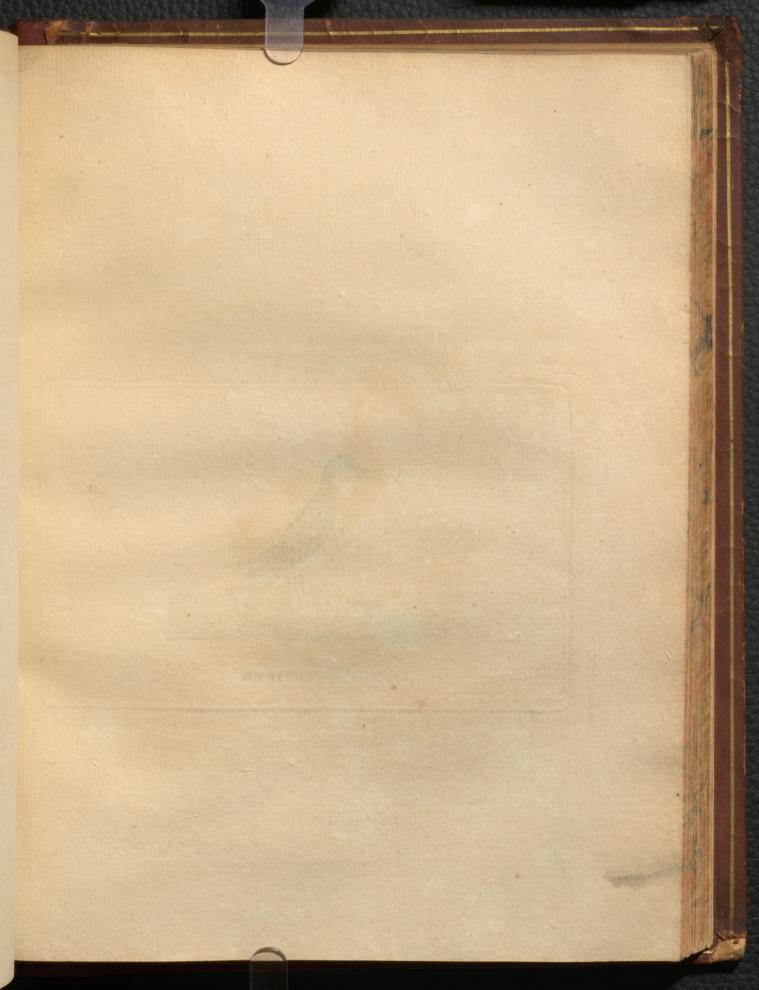
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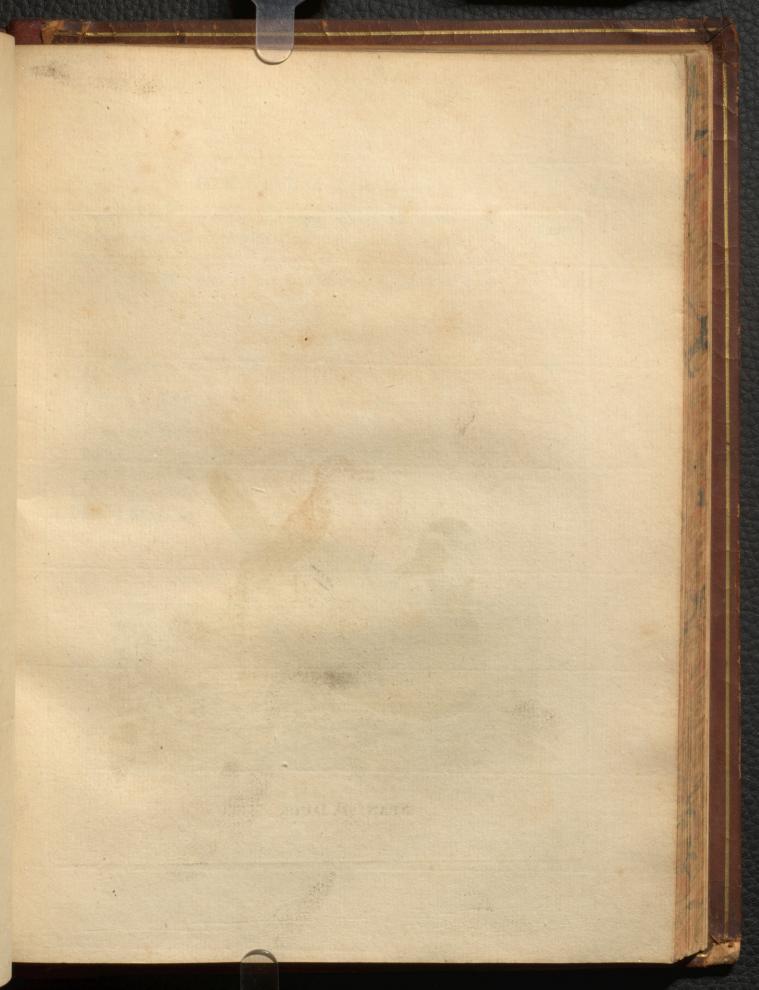


DWARF CURLEW.





XII LITTLE SANDPIPER.



XIII



SPANISH DUCK.

white: breaft and belly, and rump, white: tail, dufky: the exterior feathers edged with white: bill and legs, black.
Size of a Lark.

Inhabits Holland. Sent to me by Doctor L. THEODORE GRO-

Genus LXVIII. SANDPIPER.

XII.

LITTLE SANDPIPER, fig. 2. Br. Zool. II. No. 207.

S. with head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, brown, edged with black, and pale rufty brown: breaft and belly, white.

Leffer than a Hedge Sparrow. Inhabits Europe and North America.

Genus XCI. Duck.

XIII.

SPANISH DUCK.

ANAS VINDILA, Lin. Syft. 205.

D. with forehead, cheeks, chin, and hind part of the head, of a fnowy whiteness: crown, black: neck, surrounded with a black collar: back and breast, bright ferruginous, crossed with narrow dusky lines: wings, pale brown, without a speculum: belly, whitish brown, spotted with black: tail, cuneiform, black: legs, bluish.

N 2

Size

EXPLANATION OF

Size of a Wigeon. Whistles like one.

Inhabits Spain and Barbary. Presented to me by Sir Hugh
Williams, baronet.

XIV. Genus XCII. PINGUIN.

PATAGONIAN PINGUIN, Ph. Tr. Vol. LVIII. 91.

P. with a flender bill, flightly bending: head, hind and fore part of the neck, dufky: each fide of the neck marked with a narrow stripe of bright yellow, pointing from the head to the breast, uniting beneath the dark color of the front of the neck, and fading away into the pure white of breast and belly: whole back, of a deep cinereous color, marked with numerous small cærulean spots: outside of wings, black: inside, white: tail and legs, black.

Length, about three feet three inches. Weight, forty pounds*. Inhabits Falkland Islands, New Georgia, the island of Desolation, (visited by Captain Cook, in his last voyage, south lat. 48 \frac{1}{2}. east longitude from Greenwich 70.) and New Guinea.

The measurement of that which I described in the Philosophical Transactions, is faulty, being taken from a stuffed skin too much distended. I correct it here, and add a sigure of the bird, taken from life.

* Forster's Voy. ii. 528. To the places where the Leonine Seals are found, p. 535 of my Hist. Quad. add Staten-land, and the island of Desolation.

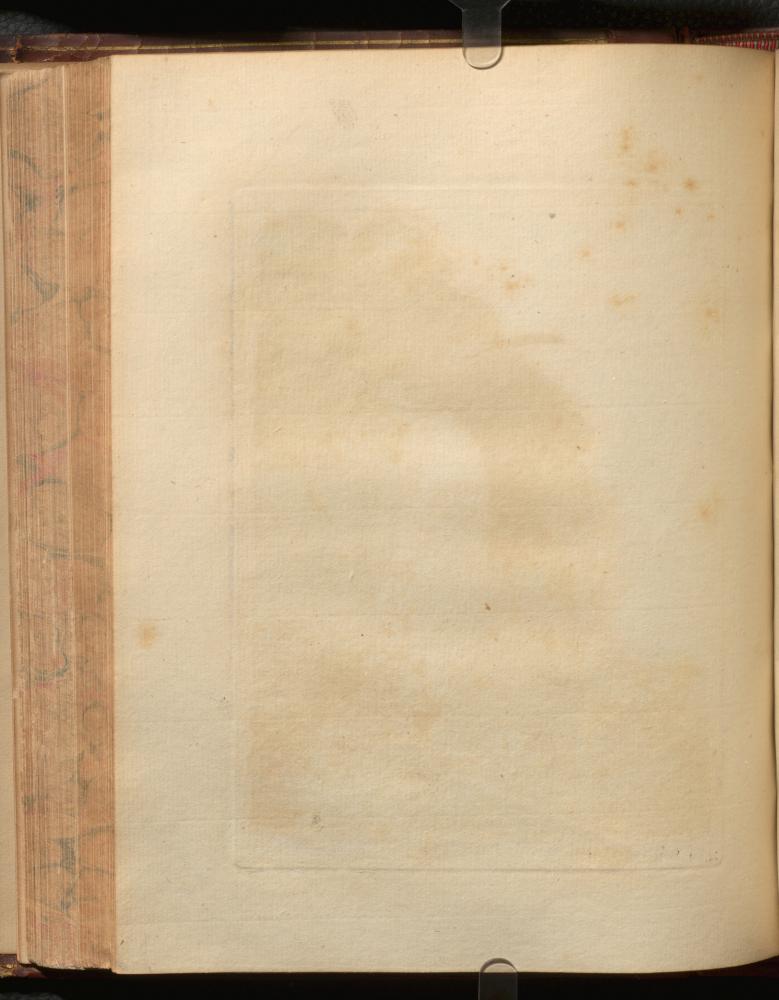
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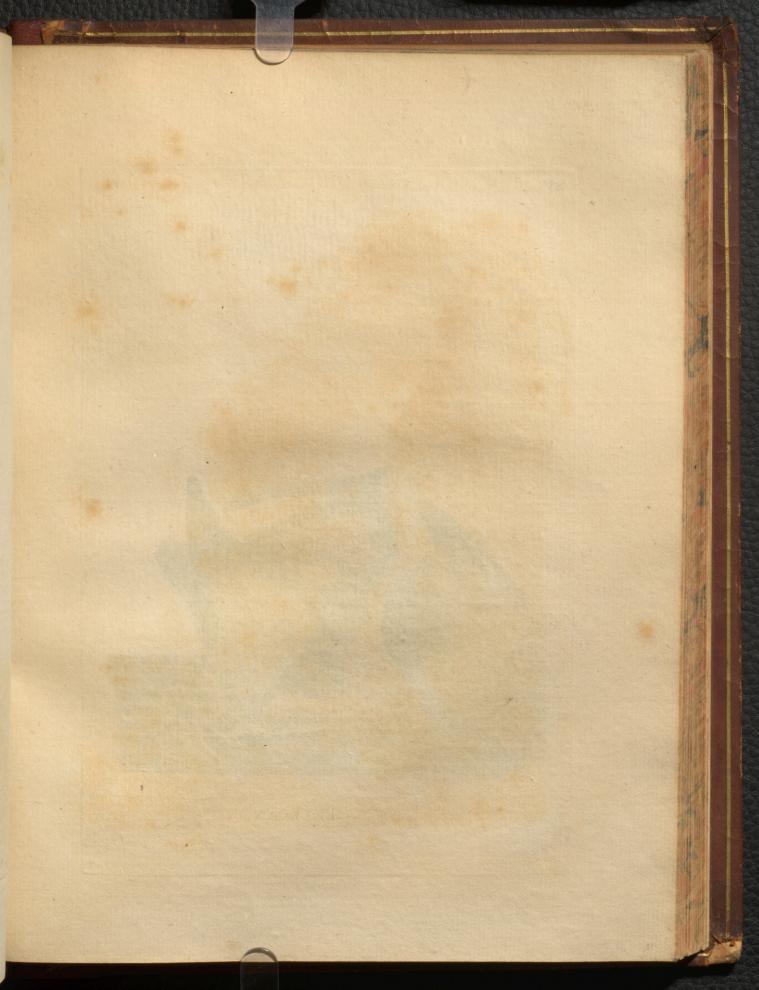
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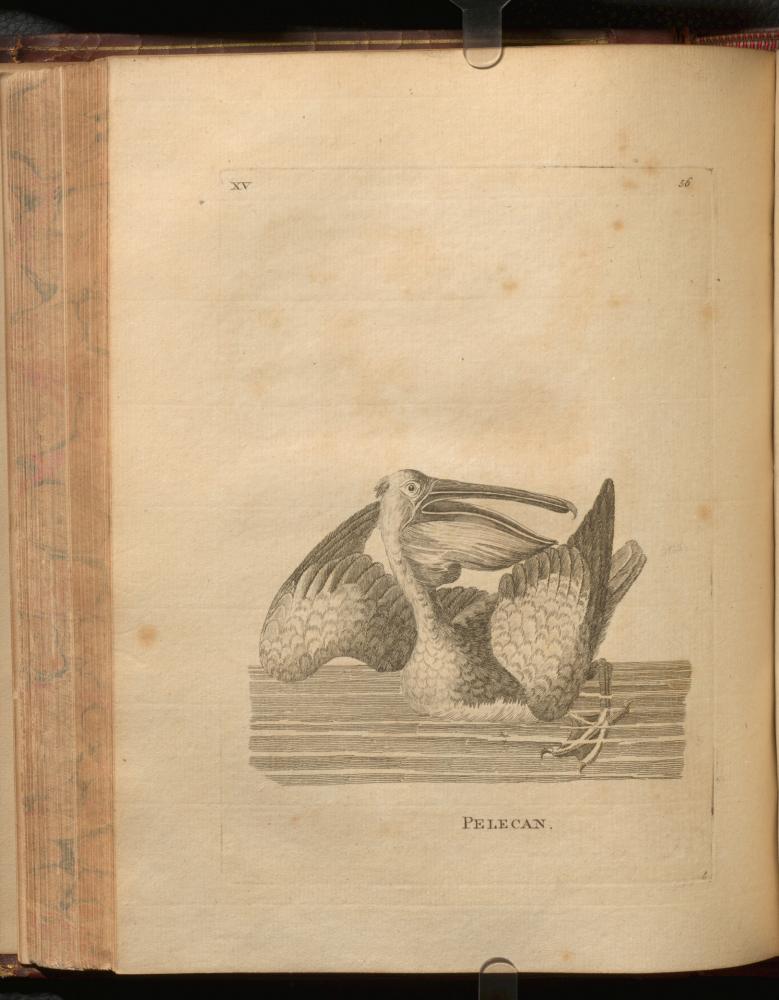
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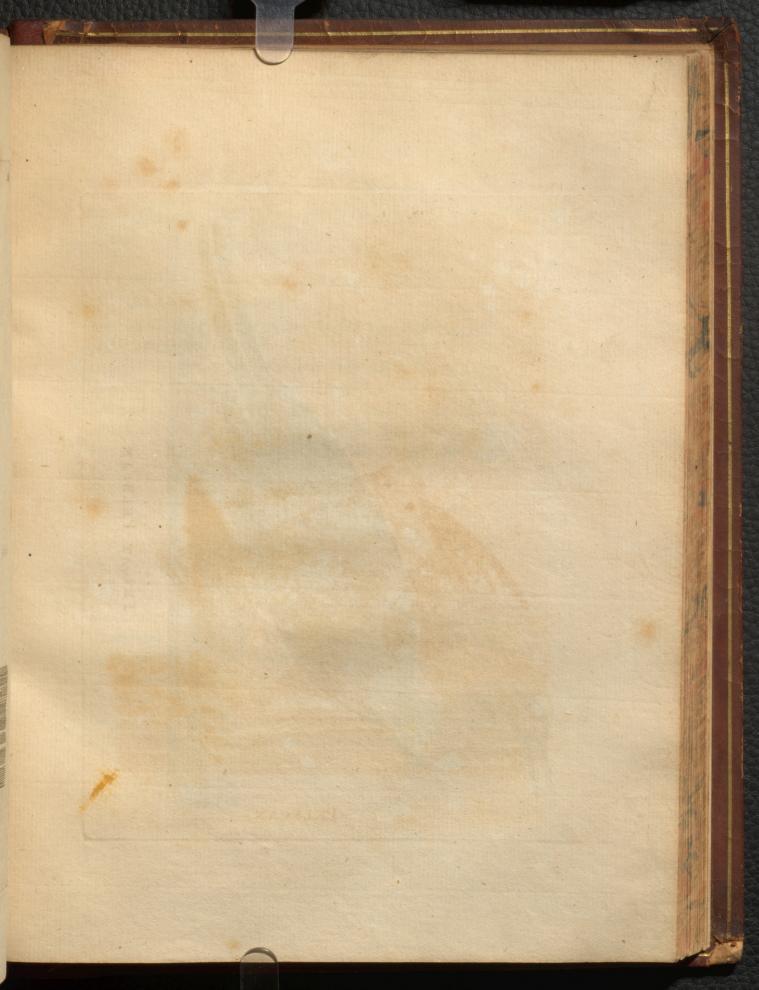
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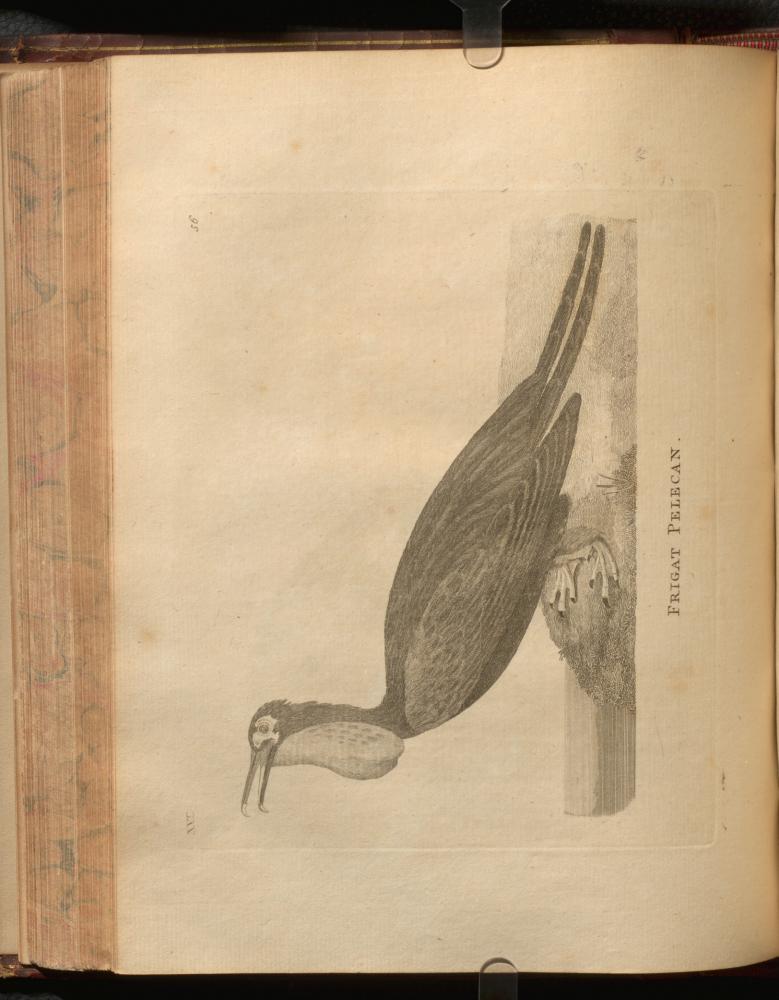
PATAGONIAN PINGUIN.











Genus XCIII. PELECAN.

XV.

COMMON PELECAN.

PELECÁNUS ONOCRATALUS, Lin. Syft. 215.

P. with the head flightly crefted: plumage, white, tinged with a fine bloffom color: the primaries, black: legs and feet, purplifh: webs, dufky.

Size, fometimes double that of a Swan: bill, twenty inches long: extent of wings, eleven feet eight, English*.

Inhabits the Danube, in its passage through Hungary: abounds in Africa and Asia, in several parts: numbers about the Caspian sea; and it is not unknown on lake Baikal. Found also of a vast size in New Holland.

Genus the same.

XVI.

FRIGAT PELECAN.

PELECANUS AQUILUS, Lin. Syst. 216.

P. with a slender bill, hooked at the end: under the lower mandible, a vast naked scarlet pouch, like a bladder, extending down the whole front of the neck. The uses of this pouch to this and the former species, is to convey food to their young: the common Pelecan, which often breeds in arid deserts, makes it a vehicle for water for its young brood. Color of the plumage of the male, a deep brown, or chocolate; the coverts of the wings lightest, and tinged with rust color: the longest feather in the tail,

· EDWARDS.

IO

nineteen

nineteen inches long: the middle, or shortest, only eight: breast of the FEMALE, white.

Length, three feet.

Inhabits Ascension Island, the West Indies, some of the Indian Islands, and Easter Island, in the south seas: hovers in the air with the gentle motion of a kite: seeds on fish: darts on its prey as the fish swim near the surface, but does not alight on the water: will assault other birds, and make them cast up their prey; and then catch it in the fall *.

* Dampier. Campeachy Voy. 25.

ERRATUM.

P. xxvi. I. 31, for Pelican, read Pelecan.

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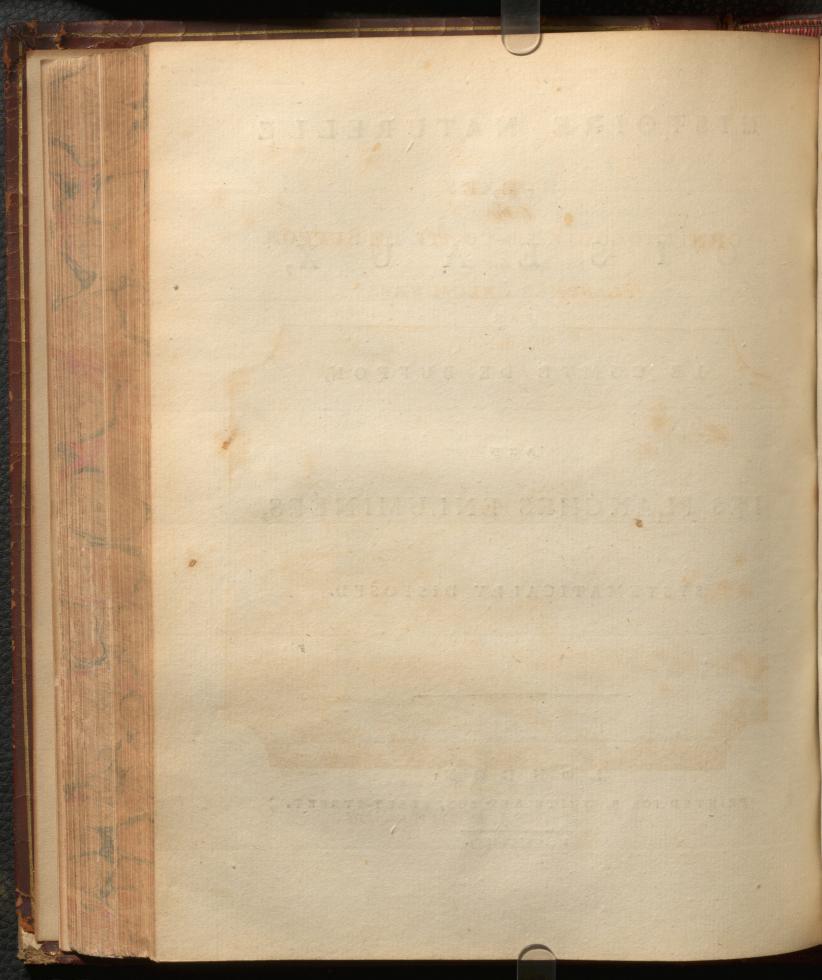
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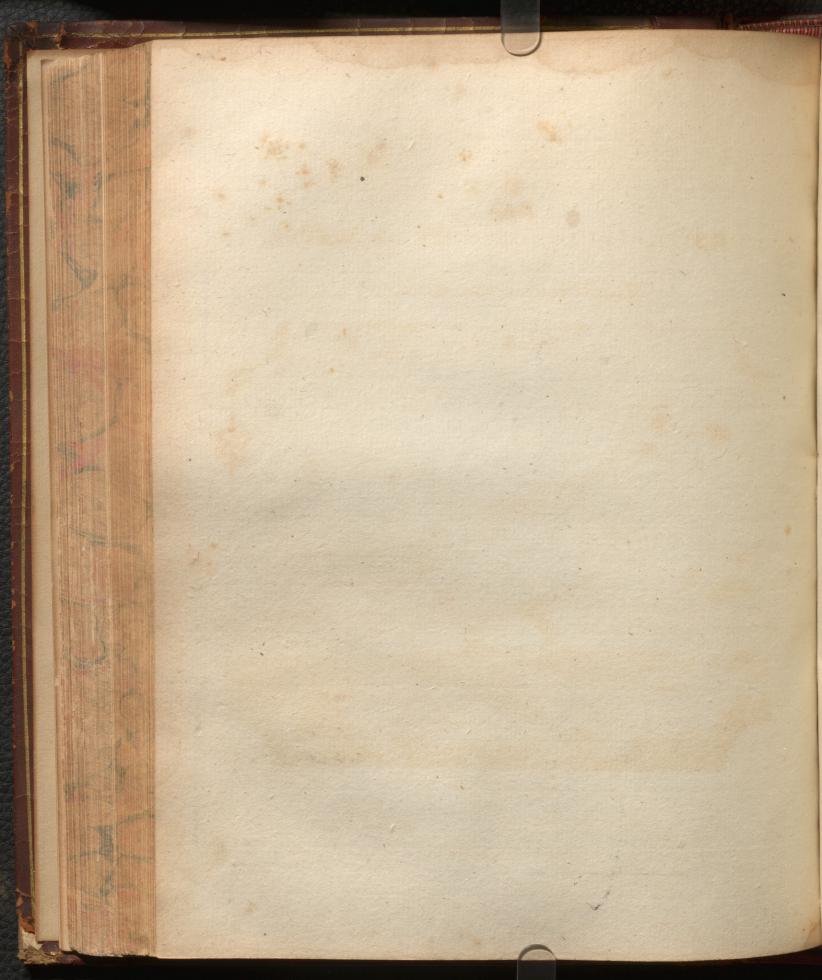
ORNITHOLOGIE of the COMTE DE BUFFON and the PLANCHES ENLUMINÉES.



LONDON

Printed for BENJ. WHITE & SON.

MDCCLXXXVI.



ADVERTISEMENT.

N immethodical author, fays Mr. Addison, is like a duck, which dives and rifes in places where you lest expect its appearance. This fimile may be very aptly applied to one of the most celebrated and illustrious writers in natural history which this age has produced: to a gentleman of first-rate abilities, great acquired knowlege, and of an eloquence which dazzles, delights, and oftentimes instructs. Unfortunately, a contempt of fystem, and systematic writers, has taken full possession of him. He flutters along the stream, and gracefully displays the elegancy of his plumage; and, having favored us, as much as he thinks fufficient, with the pleafing spectacle, immerses and disappears, without leaving to common observers the lest power of guessing at the spot where he means to emerge to day. I myself have so frequently been deceived by conjecture, that I have wearied my eyes by attempting to follow his fub-aqueous course. By long and congenial study, I have at last attained a knowlege of his ways. Eyes which have habituated themselves to one particular A 2

cular object, may, without boasting, be allowed to have greater perspicacity than those of many other people who have happier quickness of fight in more important matters.—Like another *Proteus*, he assumes variety of shapes; we are as much amazed at the form as the place in which he rises; he goes down in one and comes up in another shape. To anticipate his emersion, to point out his track, and to foretel the figure in which he will present himself to us, is the exercise of the following pages. So charming is his manner, that by a delicious fascination, even the dull labor of index-making never once appeared irksome.

But to quit metaphor. —In order to give facility to the reading of the last nine entertaining volumes of that able writer the Comte de Buffon, I undertook the task of forming two Indexes; the one to those volumes—the other to the Planches Enluminées, a vast mute work of a thousand and eight colored plates, published in the name of a M. Daubenton, under the auspices of the Comte, and entirely subservient to his Ornithologie. Every thing in it is given pêle-mêle, without a catalogue, or a syllable indicative of the contents of the collection.—In one Index, I firstly refer to the nine volumes of the Ornithologie; and, according to the predilection every author has for his own works, arrange the subjects according to the system layed down

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in my Genera of Birds. In the first column are the Birds, named according to the illustrious writer, with references to volume and page, and the addition of the Linnaan names. fecond are references to the Planches Enluminées, as quoted by the COMTE DE BUFFON; and the last contains the English names used by Mr. Latham, in his most comprehensive Synopsis of BIRDS, in which may be found the fynonyms of the most esteemed authors in this class of Natural History; an article impossible to be performed in a work of this kind. I must also mention another great merit in Mr. Latham, in having indefatigably fcrutinized all the treasures of Natural History, brought home by our daring and inquifitive circumnavigator Captain Cook; and in having added to the catalogue of the feathered tribe a number, which has fwelled his lift far beyond that of any preceding writer. The great, the pious Mr. RAY, could not pronounce that there were more than five hundred known species of Birds; M. Brisson has enlarged the lift to above fourteen hundred: but our English Ornithologist describes with exactness near two thousand five hundred, and imagines that he may still find subjects sufficient for a supplemental volume; which, for fome years at left, will leave little for future writers to add *.

^{*} Including the Varieties, those already described in the Synopsis amount to near 2,800; and, with those hereaster to be mentioned in the Supplement, it is probable that the number may exceed 3,000.

The Second Index is a mere catalogue of the birds of the Planches Enluminées, in the order in which they were published, with references to the Ornithologie.

I have (besides the columns) lest margin sufficient for numerals, as far as a thousand, in order that the possessor of the expensive work the *Planches Enluminées*, may arrange and number them according to any system he may prefer, and, by placing the numbers in the margin, readily find out any subject he wishes.

The dulness of index-making has been a little abated by a few notes, which I have flung in, relative to the misconceptions, or misinformation, of my quondam friend Le Comte De Buffon. My remarks on a singular observation on the anatomy of the Mole*, many years before I had the honor of his acquaintance, was the irritating cause of his late resentment against me: but possibly the public will think (if they think it worthy attention) that he has pursued me with too much acrimony.—I select only a few passages, out of the multitude which this too lively writer has surnished me with the means of pointing out to the world. I leave the rest of the task to those who have made the arts of depreciation their study. I myself,

^{*} See a note of the article Mole in all the editions of my British Zoology.

thoroughly sensible of my own fallibility, have learned the justice of bearing the mistakes of fallible man. But, something being due to my own character, I have, in those few instances, retaliated, I trust, his attack.

In a work very foon to appear—a Supplement to my Arctic Zoology, illustrated with two maps, explanatory of the geographical part—I shall point out any errors which I may discover in the whole of that work. Mr. Odman, of Wermdoen, near Stockholm, a learned and candid Swede, has lately favored me with a long series of spontaneous remarks, which I take this early opportunity of thanking him for. The friends who have before affished me, have received my acknowlegement. I lament that I can add no more to the list: I should have been happy in the communications, that the public might have had less reason to complain of the insufficiency of the well-intended labors of

THOMAS PENNANT.

Downing, November 20th, 1786.

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Lin. refers to LINNÆUS'S Systema Naturæ.

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42. Le Touraco — — — 300	601	Touraco — — ibid,
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11. Le petit Epeiche — V. Picus minor, Lin. 176.	II. 62	598	Leffer spotted —	- 566
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21. L'Epeiche de Nubie ondé et tacheté —	1 66	667	Nubian -	— ibid.
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Senegal –	5 25	320	Crimfon-rumped	- 583
28. Le petit P. rayé du Senegal -	ibid.	2. 345	Gold-backed —	- 584
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31. Le meme — —	ibid.	614	Variety A. —	- 588
32. Le petit P. olive de St. Do-	29	_	Passerine —	- ibid.
P. passerinus, Lin. 174.	- 20	710	Gold-crefted -	- 589
33. Le grand P. rayé de Cayenne	301	1.191	Osia Cichea	34. Le

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39. Le petit P. à gorge jaune - 37	509 male 524 863 fig. 1. 694 784 1. 786	Cayenne — — II. 590 Yellow — — 591 Ferruginous — — 592 Black-breafted — — 593 Rufous — — 594 Yellow-headed — — 595 Minute — — 596 Gold-winged — — 597

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2.	Alcedo galbula, Lin. 182.	222	271	Paradife — — 605

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6. M. P. de la côte de Malabar —	894	Great Bengal ibid. 7. M. P.

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A. torquata, Lin. 180. 25. Le jaguacati — — 210 A. alcyon, Lin. 180. A. Le même — —	593	Belted — — 637 Variety B. — — 639
B. Le même — — ibid. C. M. P. de la Louisiane — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	715	Variety C. — — ibid. Variety A. — — 637 Brafilian spotted — 640 Rusous and green — ibid.
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A. superciliosa, Lin. 179. 31. M. P. à bec blanc — — 200	-	White-billed — — 644

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2.	* ~	497	740	Indian —	- 670
3.		510	-	Yellow-headed	- 672
4.	La Patarich — — — — — M. superciliosus, Lin. 183.	495	259	Supercilious —	- 673
5.		404	57	Philippine —	— 674
6.		491		Cinereous —	- 675
	Le G. à tête jaune et blanche	490	_	Yellow — Brafilian —	- 676 - ibid.
9.	Le G. Marron et bleu -	493	252	Chestnut —	- 677
10.	Le G. Marron et bleu de Senegal —	494	314	Variety A. —	- 678
	Le grand G. vert et bleu à } gorge jaune —}	502	ATE I	Yellow-throated	— ibid.
12.	Le petit G. — à queue etagée — — }	503	RECER	Angola —	- 679
13.	Le G. à tête rouge — —	508	-	Red-headed —	
15.	Le G. rouge à tête bleue — Le G. rouge et vert de Senegal	506	649 318	Blue-headed — Red-winged —	
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17.	Le Fournier — —	476	739	Rufous — Molucca —	- 68 ₂ - 68 ₄
10.	Le Polochion —	477		TILOPHUU	004

XXVI. UPUPA, Lin. Syst. LXIV. HOOPOE, Gen. Birds, XXVII.

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3. Le Promerupe — — 465	_	Crested Promerops — 691
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2. Le Grand Gr. — — 486 3. Le Soui manga — — 495	_	Great, Var. A. — 702 Violet — 705
4. Le S. M. marron pourpre à 497	1. 2. 246	Red-breafted — — 706
C. sperata, Lin. 186. 5. S. M. brun et blanc — — 498	_	Variety A. — 707
6. S. M. à gorge violet, et 7 499	_	Variety B. — — 708
7. Le S. M. violet à poitrine { 500	_	Senegal 709
C. senegalensis, Liv. 186.		8. Le

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	HIST. D'OIS.		PL.	ENL.	LATHAM.	
8	. Le S. M. à collier — V C. chalybea, Lin. 186.	. 502	fig. 3	. 246	Collared	II. 709
9	. Le Gr. des Philippines C. zeylonica, Lin. 188.	_	I	. 576	Philippine -	- 711
10	. Le S. M. olive à gorge pourpr	e 506	4	. 576	Ceylonese —	712
	Le S. M. olive à gorge pour-	507	I	. 575	Olive _	- 713
12	C. currucaria, Lin. 185.	- 508	2	. 576	Grey —	- 714
13	. Le petit Gr. des Philippines — C. jogularis, Lin. 185.	- 509	3	. 576	Variety A. —	- ibid.
14	L'Angala Dian	- 510	2. 3	. 575	LOTEN'S —	— 715
15	Le S. M. des toutes couleurs	513	-	_	Green gold -	- 716
	Le S. M. vert à gorge rouge C. Afra, Lin. 186.	514	-	-	African -	- 717
17.	Le S. M. à longue queue et à capuchon violet — {	517	2.	670	Violet-headed —	- 718
T8	C. violacea, Lin. 188. Le S. M. vert doré changeant				A STATE OF THE STA	/10
	C. pulchella, Lin. 187.	AND REAL PROPERTY.	I U 2	670	Beautiful —	719
19.	Le grand S. M. vert à longue queue — }	521	ı.	83	Famous -	- 720
	L'Oiseau rouge à bas de ?		is i		- spend hells 3	
	Grimpereau — Trochilus coccineus, Lin. ed. 6.	522		- elle	Red —	- 721
21.	Le Gr. rouge à tête noire	524		-	Variety A. —	- 722
	L'Oiseau brun à bec de Grimp. C. gutturalis, Lin. 186.	7 2 5 5 5 7 7	3.	578	Green-faced —	- 723
23.	L'Oiseau pourpré à bec de }	526	iet_		Purple — -	- ibid.
24.	Le Guit-guit noir & bleu -	529	2.	83	Black and blue	
25.	C. cyanea, Lin. 188. Varieté de Guit-guit noir et } bleu	C21			The second second	
	C. cærulea, Lin. 185.	531	T.		Dide —	725
26.	Le G. G. vert et bleu à tête }	534	_		Black-headed —	- 726
27	C. spiza, Lin. 186.			0	Way A block can	1.0
28.	Le G. G. vert et bleu à gorge	535		578	Var. A. black-cappe	
	blanche — —	536	I.	578	Blue-headed — —	- ibid.
29.	Le G. G. tout vert —	527	· I.	682	Var. C.; all green	- 728
			E 2			30 Le

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
30. Le G. G. vert tacheté — V. 538	fig. 2. 682	Cayenne — — II. 728
C. Cayana, Lin. 186. 31. Le G. G. varié — 540 32. Le G. G. noir et violet — 541 33. Le Grimpereau de Muraille 482	372	Variegated — 729 Black and violet — 730 Wall — ibid.
C. muraria, Lin. 184. 34. Le S. M. rouge noir et blanc 514	100 1000	Red-spotted — — 736
C. cruentata, Lin. 187. 35. Le S. M. de l'Isle de Bourbon 516 36. Le Sucrier — — 542 C. flaveola, Lin. 187.	2. 681	Yellow-rumped — ibid. Black and yellow — 737

XXVIII. TROCHILUS, LIN. SYST. LXVI. HONEYSUCKER, GEN. BIRDS, XXIX. HUMMING BIRD, LATHAM.

* WITH CURVED BILLS.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM	
1. Le Colibri huppé — VI. 54 Trochilus paradifea, Lin. 189.	-	Paradife, H.S	- II. 745
2. Le C. dit le Topaze — 46 Tr. pella, Lin. 189.	fig. 1. 599	Topaz —	- 746
3. Le Brin blanc — — 49 Tr. superciliosus, Lin. 189.	3. 600	Supercilious —	- 747
4. L'Oiseau mouche à longue } queue — 39	200	Black-capped —	- 748
Tr. polytmus, Lin. 189. 5. Le Brin bleu — 51		Blue-tailed -	— 749
Tr. forficatus, Lin. 190. 7. L'O. M. à queue fourchue — 37		Fork-tailed — Leffer fork-tail	- 75° - 75°
8. L'O. M. à longue queue 36 couleur d'acier brune 36	- 122	Cayenne fork-tail	_ ibid.
9. Le Colibri à gorge carmin — 56 Tr. jugularis, Lin. 190.	-	Red-breasted -	- 753
10. Le C. à queue violette — 55 11. Le C. vert et noir — 53	2. 671	Violet-tailed — Black-bellied	— 754 — ibid.
Tr. holosericeus, Lin. 191. 12. Le Zitzil, ou Colibri piqueté 50	_	Spotted —	- 755 To
2			13. Le

Ly

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
15. La hauffe Col. verte — 57 16. Le Collier rouge — 59 Tr. leucurus, Lin. 190. 17. Le Plastron noir — 59	4. 600	Green-throated — II. 755 Violet — 756 Black-breafted — ibid. White-tailed — 757 Mango — 758
Tr. mango, Lin. 191. 18. Le Colibri à ventre rouffatre – 63 19. Le Plastron blanc – 61 20. Le C. bleu – ibid. 21. Le vert Perlé – 62 T. Dominicus, Lin. 191. 22. Le petit Colibri – 64 Tr. thaumantias, Lin. 196.		Rufous-bellied — 760 Grey-necked — 761 Crimfon-headed blue 762 St. Domingo — ibid. Admirable — 763

** WITH STRAIT BILLS.

22	I 'Oifean mouche à large	. 7	1	1	
-3.	L'Oiseau mouche à large tuyaux —	} 35	2. 672	Broad-shafted -	765
21.	L'O. M. à collier dit la Ja				
-4.	cobine —	} 34	2. 640	White-billed -	- ibid.
	Tr. mellivorus, Lin. 193.	-)		Control of the	
25.	L'Emeraude amethyste —	- 27	3. 227	Green and blue	- 766
,	Tr. ourissia, Lin. 191.	21	3. 22/	Green and bide	/00
26.	L'O. mouche à oreilles -	- 32		Violet-eared -	- 767
	Le Rubis Emeraude —	- 31	4. 276		— 768
28.	Le Rubis —	- 13	-	Red-throated -	
	Tr. colubris, Lin. 191.		A T T STATE OF		
29.	L'O. M. à gorge tacheté	- 31	2. 276	Spotted-necked	- 772
30.	Le vert doré —	- 29	3. 276	Cayenne —	- 773
-	Tr. mellisugus, Lin. 192.				
31.	Le Saphir —	- 26	-	Sapphire —	- 775
		- ibid.		Saph-emerald —	
	La cravate dorée	- 25	3. 672	Gold-throated	— 777
34.	L'O. M. pourpré —	- 24		Little brown —	— 778.
25	Tr. ruber, Lin. 193. Le Rubis-topaze		2. 227	Ruby-necked -	- 770
23.	I'm molavitus I'm ros	- 19	2. 221		
36.	L'O. M. à gorge topaze -		1. 640	Ruby-crested -	- 780
	T. elatus, Lin. 192.				
37.	L'Escarboucle —	- 28		Carbuncle —	
	L'O. M. à raquettes —	- 23	_	Racket-tailed —	
	L'O. M. hupé -	- 22	I. 227	Crested-green	- ibid.
	Tr. cristatus, Lin. 192.				T'Llune
				40	. L'Hupe

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
40. L'hupe Col. — VI. 18 41. L'Orvert — — 17 42. L'Amethyste — — 16 43. Le plus petit Oiseau mouche — 11 Tr. minimus, Lin. 193.	1. 672	Tufted-neck — II. 784 All-green — — 786 Amethystine — — 787 Least — — 788

ORDER III. Gallinaceous.

XXIX. PHASIANUS, Lin. Syst. CI. Nº 1. COCK, Gen. Birds, XXX.

Hist. D'Ois.	2 7 62	PL. ENL.	LATHAN	ſ.
7. Coq commun — — — Phasianus gallus, Lin. 270.	II. 116	N° 1	Domestic Cock	IV. 700
A. Le Coq huppé Ph. G. cristatus, Lin. 270.	- 116	49	Crested -	— 703
B. Le C. à cinque doigts				— ibid.
C. Le C. frisé — Ph. G. crispus, Lin. 271. D. Le C. fans groupion and			Frizzled —	- 704
D. Le C. fans croupion, ou de Perfe	e} 122	-	Rumpless —	- 705
Ph. G. ecaudatus, Lin. 271. E. Le C. nain	- 118		Dwarf —	— ibid.
F. Le C. de Bantam —	- 119	times.	Bantam —	— 706
G. Le C. de Turquie — H. Le C. de Caux, ou de Pade		European European	Turkish – Paduan –	- 707 - ibid.
1. Le C. Negre, ou de Mozam	-} 122	_	Negro —	- 708
Ph. G. morio, Lin. 271. K. Le Poule à duvet Ph. G. lanatus, Lin. 271.	- 121	98	Silky —	— ibid.

XXX. MELEAGRIS, Lin. Syst. XCIX.
TURKY, Gen. Birds, XXXI.

Hist. D'Ois.	Pr. Ent.	LATHAM.
1. Le Dindon fauvage — II. 148 Meleagris gallopavo, Lin. 268.	-	American T IV. 676
A. — domestique — 132 2. Le Napaul, ou Faisan cornu 362 M. satyra, Lin. 269.	N° 97	Domestic — — ibid. Horned — — 680
3. Le Yacou — — 387	-	Yacou — — 681

XXXI. NUMIDA, LIN. SYST. CII.
PINTADO, GEN. BIRDS, XXXII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
I. La Peintade II. 163 Numida meleagris, Lin. 273.	N° 108	Guinea P IV. 685

I

XXXII. CRAX, Lin. Syst. C.
CURASSO, Gen. Birds, XXXIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
Le Hocco de la Guiane — II. 373 Crax alector, Lin. 269.	N° 86	Crested C. male, IV. 690
A. Hocco Faisan de Perou - 375 Cr. rubra, Lin. 270.	123	fem. — 693
2. Le Hocco de Mexique — 348 Cr. pauxi, Lin. 270.	78	Cushew — — 696
3. Le Chacamel — — 394	-	Crying ibid.

XXXIII. PAVO, LIN. SYST. XCVIJI. PEACOCK, GEN. BIRDS, XXXIV.

HIST. D'OIS.	12.19	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
		-	
	II. 288	433, 434	Crested P IV. 668
Pavo cristatus, Lin. 267. A. Le Paon panaché	- 327		Variegated 671
B. Le Paon blanc —	323	_ HEAT	White — — 672
2. Le Spicifère — P. muticus, Lin. 268.	- 366	a ball and all	Japan – ibid.
3. L'Eperonnier —	- 368	492, 493	Iris — — 673
P. bicalcaratus, Lin. 268. 4. Le Chinquis —	- 365		Thibet — — 675
P. tibetanus, Lin. 268.	305		1111000 0/3

XXXIV. PHASIANUS, Lin. Syst. CI. PHEASANT, Gen. Birds, XXXV.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. L'Argus, ou le Luen — II. 361 Ph. argus, Lin. 272.		Argus Ph. — IV. 710
2. Le Faisan — 328 Ph. colchicus, Lin. 271.	121, 122	Common — — 712
3. Le F. varié — 352 A. Le Coquar — 353 B. — 160		Ring Ph. — — 716 Hibridal — — ibid. Turkey — — 717
4. Le F. doré de la Chine - 355 Ph. pictus, Lin. 272.	217	Painted — — 717 Painted — ibid.
Ph. nycthemerus, Lin. 272.	123, 124	Pencilled — — 719
7. L'Hoazin — 385 8. Le Katraca — 364 Ph. motmot, Lin. 270.	337 146	
9. Le Parraka — — 394 10. L'Hoitlallotl — — 395	=	Parraka — — 7 ²² Courier — — 7 ²³

XXXV. TINAMOU, LATHAM GEN. LII. Vol. IV.

This Genus ought to follow the Pheasant in my Genera of Birds. We owe the distinction to Mr. Latham.

The characters are as follow:

BILL long, and blunt at the end. Nostrils placed in the middle.

GAPE wide.

Sides of the head and throat thinly feathered. Tail very short, and often hid in its coverts.

HIND TOE very short; and useless in walking. Claws hollow beneath. Inhabits the upper parts of South America, such as Guiana and Cayenne.

This Genus comprehends four Species, viz.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Magoua — — IV. 507 2. Le Tinamou cendré — — 510 3. Le Tinamou varié — — 511 4. Le Soui — — 512	828	Great T. — — IV. 724 Cinereous — — 726 Variegated — — 726 Little — — 727

XXXVI. TETRAO, LIN. SYST. CIII.

GROUS, GEN. BIRDS, XXXVI.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM	1.
le Tetras — Tetrao urogallus, Lin. 273.	Marie Control		· IV. 729
2. Le Coq de Bruyére, ou le 210	172, 173	Black —	— 733
F. tetrix, Lin. 272. 3. Le Gelinote du Canada — 279	131, 132	Spotted —	— 735
T. canadensis, Lin. 274. 4. La grosse Gel. de Canada — 281	-	Shoulder-knot	- 737
T. togatus, Lin. 275. 5. Le Coq de Bruyére à fraise ibid.	_	Ruffed —	— 738
T. umbellus, Lin. 275. 6. Le Lagopéde — 264	129.494	Ptarmigan —	— 741
T. lagopus, Lin. 274.	F	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7. Le

Hist, D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
7. Le L. de la Baye de Hudson II. 276 8. La Gelinote — — 233 9. L'Attagas — — 252 10. Le Ganga — — 244 T. alchata, Lin. 276. 11. La Gelinote de Senegal — —	N° 475	White Grous — IV. 743 Hazel — 744 Red — 746 Pin-tailed — 748
T. senegallus, Lin. Mantiss. 526.	130	Variety A. — — 749

XXXVII. TETRAO, LIN. SYST. CIII. Nº 12. PARTRIDGE, GEN. BIRDS, XXXVII.

	HIST. D'OIS.	1	PL. ENL.	LATHAM	
ĩ.	Le Bis-ergot — — II. 44 Tetrao bicalcaratus, Lin. 277.	3	N° 137	Senegal P	IV. 757
2.	Le gorge-nue — — 44	4	100 - 71 in	Bare-necked —	- 759
3.	Le Francolin — — 43	8	147, 148		- ibid.
4.	T. francolinus, Lin. 275. Le Perdrix grife — 40 T. perdrix, Lin. 277.	I	27	Common —	— 762
5.	La P. grise blanche — 41	5	_	Variety A. —	— 763
6.	La petite P. grise — 41	7		Damascus —	- 764
7.	La P. de Montagne — 41		136	Mountain —	- 765
8.	La Bartavelle — — 42	-	231		- 767
	T. rufus, Lin. 276.		2316 0		1-1
9.	La Perdrix rouge — — 43 T. rufus, Lin. 276.	I	150	Guernsey, Var. A.	- 768
10.	La P. rouge de Barbarie — 44	-		Barbary, Var. B.	770
II.	La P. rouge d'Afrique - 44		180	Red-necked —	- 770
12.	La P. de Roche, ou de Gambia 44	6	- 100	Rufous-breafted	- 77I
13.	La P. perlée de la Chine - 44		14.	Pearled —	- ibid.
14.	Ococolin — 48				- 772
15.	LeTocro, ou P. del a Guiane IV.51	2		Mexican _	- 775
16.	La P. de la Nouv. Angleterre II. 44	3		Guiana —	- 776
	T. marilandus, Lin. 277.	/		Maryland -	- 778
17.	La Caille — 44	9		Common Quail	- 779
70	1. coturnix, Lin. 278.				
	Le Chrokiel, ou grande Caille de Pologne } 470	6		Variety A. —	— 78E
19.	La Fraile on Caille de la	8	126	Chinese Q	— 783
	Chine — — 478		120	Civineje Q.	703
	T. Chinenfis, Lin. 277.	1			To
					20. Le

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
20. Le Zonecolin II. 485 T. cristatus, Lin. 277.	N° 126	Crefted Q IV. 784
21. La Caille de la Louisiane — 487 T. mexicanus, Lin. 277.	149	Louisiane Q 785
22. La C. des Isles Malouines — 477 23. Le grand Colin — 485	222	
24. Le Coyolcos — — 486		Lesser Mexican Q. — ibid.
25. Le reveil Matin, ou la Caille de Java — 479	-	Noify Q 787
26. Le Cacolin — — 486 27. Le Colenicui — — 487	149	Louisiane Q. — 785 Black-necked Q. — 791
28. La Caille de Madagascar — 479	171	Black-necked Q 791

XXXVIII. PSOPHIA, LIN. SYST. XCIV.

TRUMPETER, GEN. BIRDS, XXXVIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. L'Agami — — IV. 487 Psophia crepitans, Lin. 263.	N° 169	Gold - breasted Trumpeter - IV. 793

XXXIX. O T I S, Lin. Syst. XCV.

BUSTARD, Gen. Birds, XXXIX.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. L'Outarde — — II. 1 Otis tarda, Lin. 264.	N° 245	Great Bustard - IV. 796
2. La petite Outarde, ou Canne-	10. 25	Little — — 799
3. Le Lohong, ou l'Outarde huppé d'Arabie — } 52	-	Arabian — — 801
O. arabs, Lin. 264. 4. Le Churge, ou l'Outarde moyenne des Indes 56	_	Indian — — 804
5. Le Houbara, ou petite Ou- tarde huppé d'Afrique — } 59	-	Ruffed = - 805
	F 2	6. Le

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
6. Le Rhaad — — II. 61 7. Le grand Pluvier appellé vulgairement courly de VIII. 105 Terre — — Charadrius œdicnemus, Lin. 255.		Rhaad — — IV. 805 Thick-knee'd — — 806

ORDER IV. Columbine.

XL. COLUMBA, LIN. SYST. CIV. PIGEON, GEN. BIRDS, XL.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	L'ATHAM.
1. Le Biset — — II. 498	N° 500	Stock P. Var. A. IV. 605
C. Le P. frifé — — 519 D. Le P. à cravate — — 513 E. Le P. paon — — 512	fig. 1. 466	Jacobine, Var. H. — 610 Laced, Var. I. — ibid. Turbet, Var. K. — 611 Shaker, Var. L. — ibid.
G. Le P. cuirassé - 515	新三名	Tumbler, Var. M. — 612 Helmet, Var. N. — ibid.
H. Le P. à groffe gorge — 507 2. Le P. violet de Martinique — 525 C. Martinica, Lin. 283.	162	Pouter, Var. Q. — 613 Martinico — — 618
3. Le P. roux de Cayenne — ibid. 4. Le P. de la Jamaique — 529	141	Var. A. — ibid. White-bellied — 619
C. jamaicensis, Lin. 283. 5. Gros P. couronné des Indes — 542 C. coronata, Lin. 282.	118	Great-crowned — 620
6. Le P. verd des Philippines — 528 C. vernans, Lin. Mantiss. 526.	138	Parrot — — 629
7. Le P. verd d'Amboine — ibid.	163	Aromatic — — 631
8. Le P. verd de l'Isle de St. } ibid.		St. Thomas's — — ibid.
9. Le P. du Mexique — 525 10. Le P. fauvage de Mexique — ibid.		Mexican — — 633 Black-spotted — ibid.
		T.

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M.

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Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
II. Le P. de montagne de II. 525	4 -	White-shouldered, IV. 634
12. Le P. bleu du Mexique — ibid. 13. Le P. ramier — 531	N° 316	Blue — — ibid. Ring Pigeon — — 635
C. palumbus, Lin 282. 14. Le P. ramier des Moluques — 538	164	
C. ænea, Lin. 283. 15. Le P. de Guinée — — 538 C. Guinea, Lin. 282.	-	Triangularly-spotted 639
16. Le P. à queue annelée de la 3 539	-	Ring-tailed — — 639
17. Le Founingo — — 1bid. C. Madagascariensis, Lin. 283.	11	Madagascar — — 640
18. Le P. ramier verd de Mada-} 340	III	Var. A. — — 641
C. australis, Lin. Mantiss. 526. 19. Le P. de Nincobar — 541	491	Nicobar — — 642
C. Nicobarica, Lin. 283. 20. Le Ramiret — ibid. 21. La Tourterelle — 545	213	Scallop-necked — 643 Common Turtle — 644
C. turtur, Lin. 284. 22. Le T. de Portugal — 556	_	Portugal T. Var. B. 646
23. La T. à collier — 550 C. riforia, Lin. 285.	244	Striated T. — — 648
24. La T. rayée de la Chine — 556 C. Sinica, Lin. 284. 25. La T. rayée des Indes — 557		Barred T. — — ibid.
C. striata, Lin. 282. 26. La T. de la Jamaique — 558	-	Blue-headed T. — 651
C. cyanocephala, Lin. 282. 27. La T. verte d'Amboine — 555 C. viridis, Lin. 283.	142	Green T. — — 653
28. Turvert – - 2de Esp. — ibid. 29. Le Turvert – 3d Esp. — 556	214	Black-capped T. — 654 Javan T. — ibid.
30. La Tourterelle à gorge ta- chetée du Senegal — } 552		Senegal T. — — 655
31. La T. à collier du Senegal — 553	161	Collared Senegal T 656 African T ibid.
32. La T. du Senegal — — ibid. C. afra, Lin. 284. 33. La. T. de Ganada — — 552	160	Canada T 658
0 - 1 6 7: -0.		Ground T. — — 659
C. passerina, Lin. 285.	1	

** WITH LONG TAILS.

Hist. D'Ois.	are m	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
36. Pigeon de Passage — -	- II. 527	82	Passenger — IV. 661
C. migratoria, Lin. 285. 37. La Tourte —	- 557	N° 175	Carolina — — 663
38. La T. d'Amerique C. marginata, Lin. 286.	— 552	W2-C11	Marginated — — 664
39. La T. d'Amboine — C. amboinenfis, Lin. 286.	- 557	la training	Amboina – 665
40. La Tourtelette — C. capensis, Lin. 286.	- 554	140	Cape — — 666
41. Le Tourocco —	- 553	329	Great-tailed — — 667

ORDER V. Passerine.

XLI. STURNUS, LIN. SYST. CVI. STARE, GEN. BIRDS, XLI.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. L'Etourneau — III. 176 Sturnus vulgaris, Lin. 290.	N° 75	Common Stare — III. 2
2. — à tête blanche — 189		Pied, Var. B. — — 4
3. du Cap de Bonne 191	280	Cape — — 5
St. capensis, Lin. 290. 4. ——————————————————————————————————		Contra — — ibid.
St. contra, Lin. 290. 5 de la Louisiane — 192	256	Louisiane — — 6
St. ludovicianus, Lin. 290. 6. Le fer à Cheval — 371	and the second	Crescent — — ibid.
Alauda magna, Lin. 289. 7. L'Et. de terres Magellaniques 196	113	Magellanic — - 7
St. militaris, Lin. Maniss. 527. 8. Le Tolcana — 193	_	Brown-headed — — 11
9. Le Cacastotl = - 195	Person	Mexican — — 12

XLII. TURDUS,

XLII. TURDUS, LIN. SYST. CVII. THRUSH, GEN. BIRDS, XLII.

IV, M

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM	
1. Le Draine III. 295	N° 489	Miffel	- III. 16
Turdus viscivorus, Lin. 291. 2. La Grive — — — — 280	406*	Throftle —	- 18
3. — de la Guiane — 289	fig. 1. 398	Guiana —	- 20
4. Le Grivette d'Amerique — ibid. 5. La Grivelette de St. Domingue 317	2. 398	Little — Golden-crowned	- ibid.
Motacilla aurocapilla, Lin. 334. 6. Le Mauvis — 309	51	Red-wing -	- 22
7. La Grive basseterre de Bar-	_	Barbary _	
8. La Litorne, ou Tourdelle - 301	490†	The second secon	- 23 - 24
T. pilaris, Lin. 191. 9. ———————————————————————————————————	1. 556	Red-breafted -	- 26
T. migratorius, Lin. 292. 10. — de Cayenne — 306	515	Cayenne —	- 29
T. arundinaceus, Lin. 296.	513	Reed —	- 32
12. Le Tilly, ou Grive cendrée - 314 T. plumbeus, Lin. 294.	1. 560	Red-legged -	- 33
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	H. riparia, Lin. 344. — grise de rochers Le petit Martinet noir	641 668	a (0 <u> </u>	2023	Crag — Black —	- 57° - 57°2
	Le grand Martinet noir à ventre blanc — — }	669	ı.	545	St. Domingo -	— 573
12.	Le Martinet noir et blanc à } ceinture grise — —}	670	-		Peruvian -	— ibid.
13.	La petite Hirondelle noire à ventre cendré	673	-		1111	— ibid.
	venue centure —				14. L'H	irondelle

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14.	L'Hirondelle bleue de la VI	1.674	N° 722	Violet — —	- IV. 574
TC.	de Cavenne —	675	fig. 2. 545	Chalybeate -	— ibid.
16.	de Cayenne de la Baye d'Hudson de la Baye	677	_	Canada —	- 575
	H. Cubis, Lin. 245.		212 7	*****************	114
17.	H. fubis, Lin. 345. La Tapere H. Tapera, Lin. 345.	678	- nominal	Brasilian -	- 576
18.	L'Hiron, brune et blanche à ceinture brune — —}	680	1. 723	Brown-collared	- 577
	ceinture brune — —)			A STATE OF THE STA	
19.	de Cayenne}	681	2. 546	White-winged	— ibid.
20.	de Cayenne — a ventre tacheté }	682	1. ib.	Var. A. —	— ibid.
21.	La Salangane — —	ibid.	70m.17	Esculent —	- 578
00	H. esculenta, Lin. 343. La grand Hirondelle brune à			SELECTION OF THE SECOND	
220	ventre tacheté, ou L'Hi- }	694	-	Wheat —	- 581
	rondelle de bles — — J			- Side of actions	
23.	La petite Hirondelle noire a croupion gris — — }	696	2. 544	Grey-rumped —	- 582
24.	L'Hirondelle a croupion roux } et queue quarrée — }	698		Rufous-rumped	- 583
25.	de la Caroline	700	1	Aculeated —	
26	H. pelasgia, Lin. 345. brune acuti-?		F zince	ottova	
	penne de la Louisiane - [099	2. 726	Var. A. —	- ibid.
27.	Cayenne de Cayenne	701	1. 726	Var. B. —	- 584
28,	noire acuti-7	702	1. 544	Sharp-tailed —	- ibid
	penne de la Martinique - 5				
29.	Le Martinet noir — — — H. apus, Lin. 344.	643	1. 542	Swift —	- 585
30.	Le grand Martinet à ventre blanc — — }	660	-	White-bellied —	— 586
	H. melba, Lin. 345.				
31.	Le Martinet à collier blanc -	671	2. 725	White-collared	— 587

LVI. CAPRIMULGUS, LIN. SYST. CXVIII. GOATSUCKER, GEN. BIRDS, LVI.

	Hist. D'Ois.		PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
2. 3. 4.	Le grand Ibijau — VI. Le Guira-querea — — L'Engoulevent gris — — de la Caroline	536 548	N° 325	Grand Goatsucker, IV. 590 Famaica — 591 Grey — 592 Carolina — ibid.
	Le tette-Chevre, ou Cra- paud volant —		193	European — — 593
6.	L'Engoulevent roux de Cay-	550	735	Rufous — — 597
7.	La Montvoyau de la Guiane – L'Ibijau – –	549 539		Guiana — 598 Brafilian — ibid.
9.	Le petit Engoulevent tacheté } de Cayenne — — }	545	760	White-necked — 599
10.	L'Engoulevent acutipenne de la Guiane}	547	732	Sharp-tailed — — 600
	le Haleur — a lunettes, ou }	443	-	American — 601
	Capr. americanus, Lin. 346.	1	Section 1	

ORDER VI. Struthious.

LVII. DIDUS, LIN. SYST. XCVII. DODO, GEN. BIRDS, LVII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Dronte		Hooded Dodo - V. I
Didus ineptus, Lin. 267. 2. Le Solitaire — 485		Solitary — — 3
3. L'Oiseau de Nazareth 485		Nazarene — 4

LVIII. STRUTHIO,

LVIII. STRUTHIO, LIN. SYST. XCVI. OSTRICH, GEN. BIRDS, LVIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. L'Autruche — — I. 398	N° 457	Black Offrich - V. 6
Struthio camelus, Lin. 265. 2. Le Touyou — — 452 Struthio rhea, Lin. 266.	CAR - Sallan	Nhandhuguaca? — 23
3. Le Casoar — — — 464 Struthio casuarius, Lin. 265.	313	Galeated Caffowary — 10

DIV. II. Water Birds.

ORDER VII. With Cloven Feet.

LIX. PLATALEA, LIN. SYST. LXXX.
SPOON-BILL, GEN. BIRDS, LIX.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.		
1. La Spatule — VII. 448 Platalea leucorodia, Lin. 231. 2. ——————————————————————————————————		White Spoon-bill -	V. 1	
Pl. ajaja, Lin. 231.				

LX. PALAMEDEA, LIN. SYST. LXXXI. SCREAMER, GEN. BIRDS, LX.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
I. Le Kamichy — VII. 335 Palamedea cornuta, Lin. 232.	N° 451	Horned Screamer - V. 18
2. Le Cariama — 325 P. cristata, Lin. 232.	9-3-	Crested — — 20

LXI. MYCTERIA, LIN. SYST. LXXXII.

JABIRU, GEN. BIRDS, LXI.

LXII. CANCROMA, LIN. SYST. LXXXIII. BOAT-BILL, GEN. BIRDS, LXII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Savacou — VII. 443 Cancroma cochlearia, Lin. 233. 2. La Cuilliere brune — ibid. C. cancrophaga, Lin. 233.	N° 38 869	Crested Boat-bill - V. 26 Brown, Var. B 28

LXIII. ARDEA, LIN. SYST. LXXXIV. HERON, GEN. BIRDS, LXIII.

		Hist. D'Ois.			PL. ENL.	LATHAM.	
ł.	L'Oife	au Royal — — ea pavonina, Lin. 233.	VII.	317	fem. 265	Crowned Crane - V. 34	
2.	La Gru	ne de Numidie, ou piselle —	la }	313	241	Demoifelle Cr. — 35	
	A. v	irgo, Lin. 234. ne à collier				A Company of the Comp	
	A. a	ntigone, Lin. 235.		307		Indian Cr. Var. A. — 39	
4.		rus, Lin. 234.	-	287	769	Common Cr. — 40	
5.	La Gru	mericana, Lin. 234.	-	308	889	Hooping Cr. — — 42	
6.	La Gru	ne brune — anadensis, Lin. 234.	-	310		Brown Cr. — — 43	
7.	La Cig	ogne blanche — iconia, Lin. 235.	-	253	866	White Stork — — 47	
	Le Ma	guari —		275	_	American St 50	
9.		ogne noire —	-	271	399	Black St. — — ibid.	
10.	Le Bih	oreau — velicorax, Lin. 235.		435	m.758.f.759	Night Heron — 52, 53.	
		de Cayenne		439	899	Cayenne Night Heron - 56	
	A. fte	ellaris, Lin. 239.		411	789	Bittern — ibid.	
13.	Le gran	de la Baye d'Hud d Butor —		430		Var. A. — — 58 Greater B. — — ibid.	

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16. Le Butor roux — — — 16. Le petit Butor — — 17 Le Butor brun rayé —	- 423	=	Rufous B. — - Swabian B. —	- ibid.
18. Le petit Butor de Cayenn	- 424 e - 430	N° 763	Rayed B. — Zigzag B. —	— 6r — ibid.
19. L'Onoré — de bois —	- 431	790	Tiger B.	- 63
A. brafilienfis, Lin. 239.	- 433	228 200	Brasilian B. —	
21. — rayé — 22. Le Butor jaune du Bresil	-432 -429	860	Lineated B. — Yellow B. —	- 64 - 65
23. Le Blongios de Suisse -	- 395	323	Little B. — —	
A. minuta, Lin. 240. 24. — tacheté —	— ibid.	30-	Little B. — —	fem. 66
25. Le petit Butor du Senegal	- 426	315	Senegal B	- 67
26. Le Crabier verd — — — tacheté —	maie 404 fem. 405	\{fem. 912	Green Heron —	- 68
A. virescens, Lin. 238.		100	HE TANK THE RESIDENCE	
28. — gris à tête queue vertes —	-} 408	. 908	Var. A. —	
29. L'Étoilé — — 30. Le Pouacre, ou le B. tach	420	000	Var. B. — Spotted Heron	- 70 - ibid.
31. Le Pouacre de Cayenne		939	Gardenian -	- 71
32. Le Crabier cendré —	- 401 - 394	926	Cinereous — New Guinea —	ibid.ibid.
34. Le petit Crabier -	- 395	898	Philippine -	- 72
35. Le Crabier caiot — 36. — roux —	- 389 - 390		Squaiotta — Chefnut —	ibid.73
37 marron	- ibid.	64E +		- ibid.
	-392 -393	348	Squacco -	- 74
40 de la côte de (20- } ibid.	910	Var. A. —	- 75
romandel — 41, — blanc et brun	-)	911	Malacca —	- 78
42. — bleu —		-	Blue -	— ibid.
A. cærulea, Lin. 238. 43. —————————— bleu à cou bru	ın – 399	349	Var. A. —	— 79
44. ———————————————————————————————————	- 404 - 399		Var. C. — Yellow-crowned	— 80 — ibid.
A. violacea, Lin. 238.				
46. roux à tête queue vertes —	- } 407	909	Louisiane —	— 81
47. Le Heron hupé	-7 -	Sma. 755	Common Heron	- 83
48. Le Heron —	-5 342	Lfem. 787	1	
A. cinerea, Lin. 236.		K 2		49. Le

Hist. D'Ois.		PL. ENL.	L атнам.
49. Le grand Heron d' Ame-	VII. 385	16 m 11 m	Great Heron - V. 85
A. herodias, Lin. 237. 50. Le Heron de la Baye Hudson —		02)31	Red-shouldered — 86
A. hudsonias, Lin. 238. 51. L'Aigrette A. garzetta, Lin. 237.	- 372	N° 901	Little Egret — — 90
52. L'Aigrette rousse — 53. La demi Aigrette —	- 378 - ibid.	902 350	Reddish Egret — — 88 Demi Egret — — ibid.
54. La grande Aigrette — 55. Le Heron blanc —	$\frac{-377}{-365}$	9 ² 5 8 ₃ 6	Great Egret — — 89 Great White Heron — 91
Ardea alba, Lin. 239. 56. Le Heron blanc à calotte 57. Le Crabier blanc à bec		907	Black-crested White H. 92 Little White H. — 93
A. æquinoctialis, Lin. 240 58. La Garzette blanche —	. — 37 I	-	Var. A. — — 94
59. Le Heron blanc du Mex 60. Le Heron noir — 61. ————————————————————————————————————	- 368	788	Var. B. — — ibid. Black Heron — — ibid. Crested Purple H. — 95
A. purpurea, Lin. 236. 62. — pourpré du D	anube 369	_	Purple Danubian H. — 96
63. Le Crabier pourpré — 64. Le Cracra —	- 403	-	Mexican H. — — ibid. Cracra — — ibid.
65. Le Heron violet — agami — 67. Le Soco — —	-370 -382 -379	906	Violet H. — — 97 Agami — — ibid. Cocoi — — 98
68. L'Hocti — —	- 382		Dry H. — — 100
69. Le Houhou — 70. Le Bec-ouvert * — 71. Le Courlan, ou Courliri	- 304 - 409 - 442	932 848	Houhou — — — Pondicherry H. — 101 — Scolopaceous — — 102
11. Le Courrain, ou courini	772	040	The state of the s

LXIV. UMBRE, GEN. BIRDS, LXIV.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	Tufted Umbre — V. 30
		PART TO THE PART OF THE PART O
1. L'Ombrette — — VII. 440	fem. ? 796	Tufted Umbre — V. 30

^{*} This Bird ought to form a separate Genus, and to be placed after the Cancroma, or Boat-bill.—The Bill is depressed, and rather broad towards the base: the edges are serrated: the Mandibles gape in the middle, and only touch each other at the bases and tips: the Wings extend beyond the Tail: the Middle Claw is not serrated.

LXV. TANTALUS, LIN. SYST. LXXXV. IBIS, GEN. BIRDS, LXV.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. EN.	LATHAM.
1. Couricaca — VII. 276 Tantalus loculator, Lin. 240.		Wood Ibis — V. 104
2. Le Courlis rouge du Brefil, VIII. 35	81, 80	Scarlet — — 106
3 de bois 42	820	Cayenne — — 107
4. L'Acalot — — 45	076	
5. Le grand Courlis de Cayenne - 47 6. Le Matuitui des rivages - 46		White-necked — 109 Grey — 110
7. Le Courlis brun à front rouge 42	CANAL STREET, THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	Brown — — ibid.
T. fuscus, Lin. 242. 8. ——————————————————————————————————	915	White III
9. L'Ibis blanc — — 14 T. ibis, Lin. 241.	389	Egyptian — ibid.
10. — noir — — 17	-	Black — — 112
11. Le Courlis vert, ou d'Italie — 29	819	Bay — — 113
T. falcinellus, Lin. 241. 12 à tête nue 32	867	Bald — — 114
13. — brun — 31		Manilla — — 117
14. — hupé de Madagascar 33	841	Crested — — 118

LXVI. SCOLOPAX, LIN. SYST. LXXXVI. Nº 1-4. CURLEW, GEN. BIRDS, LXVI.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Courlis — VIII. 19	N° 818	Common Curlew, V. 119
Scolopax arquata, Lin. 242. 2. — de Madagascar — —	198	Madagascar — — 121
Sc. madagascariensis, Lin. 242. 3. —— tacheté — — 32	-	Luzonian — — 122
4. Le Corlieu, ou petit Courlis — 27 Sc. phæopus, Lin. 243.		Whimbrel — 123
5. Le Gouarona — — 44		Brasilian Wh. — — 125

LXVII. SCOLOPAX, Lin. Syst. Nº 5-18. SNIPE, GEN. BIRDS, LXVII.

,	Hist. D'Ois.		PL. ENL.	LATHAM.	
	La Becasse — VII. Sc. rusticola, Lin. 243.	462	N° 885	Woodeock — —	V. 129
	——— des Savanes —	481	895	Savanna W	- 132
3.	La Becassine — —	483	883	Common Snipe	- I34
	Sc. gallinago, Lin. 244.		00	The second second	
	C11:1- 7:	490	884	Jack Snipe -	- 136
5.	La Becassine du Cap de Bonne Esperance			0.0	
		494	270	Cape Sn. —	- 138
	Sc. capenfis, Lin. 246.		- 00	77 7	
		495	881	Var. B. —	- 139
	Le Chevalier vert —		922	TT T	— ibid.
0.0	Rallus benghalensis, Lin. 263.	520	TI TO	* di. D. —	- 140
9.		496	_	Madras Sn. —	- 141
10.	La Becaffine de Madrast — La Barge rousse de la Baye d'Hudson —	507			
	d'Hudson — — S	201	17	22merican Gollwit	- 142
TT.	Sc. fedoa, Lin. 244.	504	900	Red Godwit	:hid
	Sc. lapponica, Lin. 246.		900	rect Godwit -	- 1010.
12.	aboyeuse — —	501	876	Common Godwit	- 144
* .	Sc. ægocephala, Lin. 246.		1 274 4 47		
	T T	505			145
	Sc. limofa, Lin. 245.	500	AND THE	Jadreka Sn. —	- 146
		503	_	Greenshank —	- 147
,	Sc. glottis, Lin. 245.				
10.	Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges Sc. calidris, Lin. 245.	513	A THE STATE OF	Redshank —	_ 150
	blanc —	519	_	White Redshank	- 151
	Sc. candida, Lin. 247.				
18.		508	875	Dusky Sn. —	- 155
10.	Sc. fusca, Lin. 243. Le Caurâle, ou petit VIII. Paon des roses — VIII.				TE CELL
-7.	Paon des roses — {VIII.	169	782	Caurale —	- 156
	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	1			

LXVIII. TRINGA, LIN. SYST. LXXXVII. SAND-PIPER, GEN. BIRDS, LVIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM	
t. Le Combattant, ou Paon VII. 521 de Mer VIII. 521 Tringa pugnax, Lin. 247. 2. Le Vanneau VIII. 48	305, 306	Sob gainer	- V. 159
1r. vanellus, Lin. 248.	242	Lapwing -	- 161
3. armé de Cayenne – 66 4. armé de la Louisiane 65	836		- 164
5. — armé des Indes — 64	835	Louisiane — Goa —	- ibid.
6. — armé de Senegal — 62	362	Goa – Senegal –	- 166
Parra senegalla, Lin. 259. 7. La Gambette Tr. gambetta, Lin. 248.	845	Gambet —	- 167
8. La Vanneau de Suisse — — 60	853	Swifs -	- ibid.
7r. helvetica, Lin. 250. 9. ——————————————————————————————————	854	Grey —	- 168
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blanc — varie Varie VII. Le Becaffeau, ou Cul VIII. 534	843	Green -	- 170
Tr. ochropus, Lin. 250. 12. Le Chevalier varié — 517 Tr. varia, Lin. 252.	300	Var. A. —	- 171
13. La Maubèche 520	20-3	Dufky —	- 174
Ir. calidris, Lin. 252.	COLUMN		
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16. Le Chevalier rayé — 516		Striated -	- 176
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1r. hypoleucos, Lin. 250.			
18. La Grive d'eau VIII. 140		Spotted —	- 179
19. L'Alouette de Mer — VII. 548	851	Purre -	- 182
20. Le Cincle — 553	852	Var. A. —	- 183
21. La Brunette — — 493	-	Duntin -	- 185
22. Le Tourne-pierre - VIII. 130	8.56	Turnstone —	- 188
Tr. interpres, Lin. 248.	210	Var. B.	- 19E
23. Le Coulon-chaud de Cayenne — 24. Le Canut — — 142	340	Knot —	<u> </u>
Tr. canutus, Lin. 251.		LXIX. CH	
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LXIX. CHARADRIUS, Lin. Syst. LXXXVIII. PLOVER, Gen. Birds, LIX.

	Hist. D'Ois.		PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1.	Le Pluvier doré —		N° 904	Golden — V. 193
2.	Charadrius pluvialis, Lin. L'Echasse —	114	878	Long-legged — — 195
3.	Ch. himantopus, Lin. 255. La Sanderling — —	VII. 532	AS LE SHITE	Sanderling 197
4.	Ch. calidris, Lin. 255. Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire — — }	VIII. 85	_	Alwargrim — 198
	Ch. apricarius, Lin. 254. La Kildir	_ 96		Noify — — 199
	Ch. vociferus, Lin. 253. Le Pluvier à collier de St.		286	Var. A. — — 200
	Ch. torquatus, Lin. 255.	_ 90	921	Ringed — — 201
	Ch. hiaticula, Lin. 253. Le petit Pl. ou le Guign	nard - 87	832	Dotterel — — 208
9.	Ch. morinellus, Lin. 249. Le Pluvier à aigrette –	99	801	Spur-winged — — 213
10.	Ch. spinosus, Lin. 256. hupé de Perse	- 98	73	Var. A. — — 214
	Ch. spinosus, Lin. 256. armé de Caye.		833	Var. B. — — 215 — ibid.
13.	couronné —	<u>— 101</u>	834	Wreathed — — 216
15.	Le Pluvisn —	- 104	880	Black-headed — — 217
16.	Le Coure-vîte — de la Coron	nandel –	795	Cream-coloured — 1bid. Coromandel — 217
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LXX. HÆMATOPUS, Lin. Syst. XC. OYSTER-CATCHER, GEN. BIRDS, LXX.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.		LATHAM.
1. L'Huitrier — VIII. 119 Hæmatopus oftralegus, Lin. 257.	N° 929	Pied	V. 219

LXXI. PARRA, LIN. SYST. XCII. JACANA, GEN. BIRDS, LXXI.

HIST. D'OIS.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Jacana — VIII. 185 Parra jacana, Lin. 259.	N° 322	Chefnut — - V. 241
2. Le Chirurgien noir — — 189 3. Le Jacana-pèca — — 190 4. — vert — — 189 5. — varié — — 192 Parra variabilis, Lin. 260.		Black — — 242 Brasilian — — 243 Green — — ibid. Variable — 244

LXXII. HIRUNDO, LIN. SYST. CXVII. Nº 12. PRATINCOLE, GEN. BIRDS, LXXII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. La Perdrix de mer — VII. 544 Hirundo pratincola, Lin. 345.	N° 882	Austrian — V. 222
2. — de mer à collier – 145 3. — de mer du Senegal 544 Tringa fusca, Lin. 252.	E	Collared — — 223 Senegal — — 225
4 de mer tacheté _ 545		Spotted — — ibid.

LXXIII. RALLUS, LIN. SYST. XCIII. RAIL, GEN. BIRDS, LXXIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Râle d'eau — VIII. 154	N° 749	Water Rail - V. 227
Rallus aquaticus, Lin. 262. 2. Le Tiklin, ou Râle des Philippines — 160	774	Philippine — 230
R. philippenfis, Lin. 263.	11-3	Var. C. — — 232
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Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
4. Le Tiklin à collier — VIII. 162	10-10	Banded — — V. 233
R. torquatus, Lin. 762. 5. ——————————————————————————————————	849 775	Brown — — ibid. Long-billed — — 237 Variegated — — ibid.
8. Le Kiolo — — 164 9. Le Râle à ventre roux de Cayenne — 10. — Bidi Bidi — — 166 11. Le petit Râle de Cayenne — 167	753	Cayenne — 238 Var. A. — ibid. Jamaica — 239 Little — 239

LXXIV. FULICA, LIN. SYST. XCI. No. 1. and 4, &c.

RALLUS, XCIII. No. 1. 3. 9.

GALLINULE, GEN. BIRDS, LXXV.

Hist. D'Ois.		PL. ENL.	LATHAM.	
Roi des Cailles - VIII.	146	N° 750	Crake Gallinule -	V. 250
Rallus crex, Lin. 261. 2. La grande Poule d'eau de Cayenne —	182	352	Cayenne —	- 252
3. L'Angeli	205	810	Madras — Purple —	- 253 - 254
5. La petite Poule-sultane F. martinica, Lin. 259.	206		Martinico —	- 255
7. L'Acintli — —	207	897	Favorite — Crowing —	$\frac{-256}{-257}$
	204 171	877	Green — Common —	— ibid. — 258
10. La Poule-sultane brune —	204	896	Var. A. — Brown —	- 259 - 260
12. La grand Poule d'eau, ou la Porzane — — }	178		Var. A. —	- 261
Rallus carolinus, Lin. 263.	165	-	Soree —	- 262
14. La Grinette — —	179		Grinetta —	- 263

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15. Le petit Râle d'eau, ou le Marouette VIII. 157 R. porzana, Lin. 262.	N° 751	Spotted — V. 264
16. La Smirring — — 180 17. La Glout — — 181	=	Yellow-legged — 266 Piping — 267

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LXXV. TRINGA, Lin. Syst. LXXXVII. Nº 8, 9, 10.
PHALAROPE, GEN. BIRDS, LXVII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. Le Phalarope cendré, VIII. 224 Tringa hyperborea, Lin. 249.	N° 766	Red Ph. (male) - V. 270
2. ——— rouge — —— 225 Tr. fulicaria, Lin. 249.	-	Red (fem.) 271
3. Tr. lobata, Lin. 249.	-	Grey = 272

LXXVI. FULICA, LIN. SYST. XCI. No. 2, 3. COOT, GEN. BIRDS, LXVIII.

Hist. D'Ois.	PL. ENL.	LATHAM.
1. La Foulque, ou Morelle, VIII. 211	N° 197	Common Coot - V. 275
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* A farther account, and a good figure, of this bird is among the Defiderata of Ornithology. It was well known to the illustrious Aldrovandus, and the Bolognese fowlers. It is much wished that travellers into Italy, or any gentlemen who have correspondents at Bologna, would give themselves the trouble of enquiring into its history, and of procuring a specimen or accurate drawing.

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*The illustrious author had not the lest occasion to apologize for the epithet Magellaniques; but, having resolved that no Parrots should trespass beyond the tropic of Capricorn, despites the authority of the Dutch navigator Spilbergen, who was eye-witness to the woods of Terra del Fuego, the very southern boundary of the Streights of Magellan, in latitude 44, being full of a species of these birds †. He might have cited the evidence of Captain Wood, who saw a small parrot at Port Famine ‡. And he might have quoted Commodore Byron, who says, "that, notwiths standing the coldness of the climate, he observed Parrots innumerable in the woods of the fame harbour §." Mr. Edwards, one of the Surgeons, now living at Caernarvon, informed me, that he saw them in abundance, and that they were of a deep green; probably the very species engraven in the Pl. Enl.

The Comte treats with the same contempt the authority of the observant and veracious Captain Cook, who (in defiance of the Comte's canon) had the hardiness to trust to the evi-

[†] Purchas's Pilgrims, 1. 80. ‡ Printed at the end of the Voyages undertaken by the Dutch East India Company, p. 87. § Hawkesworth's Collection, 1. 38.

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dence of his own senses, and affert that he saw Parrots in the Isle of New Zealand; and even to suffer Captain Furneaux to blab out, that Perroquets were inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, the very extremity of New Holland *,—both of them countries interdicted by the illustrious naturalist to the whole Parrot race. How greatly again has our able navigator aggravated matters, by not filencing the learned Forster, for proving more than one species to be found in the raw wet climate of Dusky Bay, in latitude 46 +; and, to make bad worse, to connive at several of the companions of his voyage bringing into this kingdom not fewer than eight species of this vagabond genus, who had dared to take up their residence far beyond the genial limits of the torrid zone, which the Comte DE BUFFON had so authoritatively decreed to them; and like a great Creator faid, HITHERTO SHALT THOU COME, BUT NO FURTHER!

* Cook's Second Voyage, I. 112. † Forster's Voy. I. 158.

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* This bird is placed at lest thirty degrees beyond its true latitude, no Vulture having ever been native of Norway. There is no doubt of its being the male of an Egyptian bird, the Vultur Percnopterus of Hasselquist, Itin. 209, which is wholly white, except the primaries, which are black.

+ It is a very unhappy thing to have to do with a gentleman of too lively imagination, who, when he cannot find error, will invent, or, like a fencer, for want of an antagonist, will chalk out a figure on a wall to spend his fury on. This little owl has been made the sketch on which the illustrious Comte has exhausted his wrath, aimed in fact at myself. May I attribute to him more wit than he intended, and suspect that he selected this bird as emblematic of the poor author? The Comte roundly charges me with mistaking this species for one I call the Short-eared Owl, BR. Zool. fol. p. 71. tab. B. 3. and B. 4. fg. 2. Now it happens, that in that edition (the only one he could at that time fee) I describe it as a new species. I never even mention the name of Soops, or le petit Duc, till I have occasion to speak of it in the fourth edition of my British Zoology*, and then with the candid intent of letting the Comte know, in a peaceable manner, that I had made no confusion of the birds, but that I was very capable of distinguishing them. I describe the length of my species to be fourteen inches; the weight fourteen ounces; whereas the length of the Scops is not above seven inches and a half. As Mr. Willughby compares its bulk to that of a Black bird, the weight probably does not exceed four ounces. I do not even confound it (as the Comte unhappily afferts) with his Moyen Duc, but give that species the Linnaan synonym of Strix Otus. I could not confound them, as I give description and figure of that bird under the name of the Long-eared Owl. After all, I suspect my Short-eared Owl to be the bird described by the Comte under the name of La Chouette, on La grande Chevêche +; Belon describes the same, yet neither of these authors observed the ears or horns, which I have more than once observed very conspicuous in the living bird. But whether it be the fame which the French call La Chouette, I will not determine, having never feen that bird; but my species greatly resembles the figure given by the Comte in tab. XXVII. which has the appearance of horns, but is unlike that which he refers to in the Planches Enluminées, tab. 438.—But what shall we think of this critical Comte, when he refers his

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Moyen Duc (my Long-eared Owl) to a very good figure of my Short-eared Owl, in the 20th plate of the Pl. Enl. under the very title of Moyen Due, ou Hibou? without even having eyes to distinguish between that and his own excellent figure of the Hibou, in tab. XXIII. of his Ornithologie, et ce qui prouve aussi son peu de connoissance et d'exactitude † e'est d'avoir egalement indiqué ce même oiseau dans les Planches Enl. No 473, sur le nom de Petit Autour de Cayenne 1. How blessed is he in the rapidity of his genius, which will not suffer him to distinguish species from species, or even genus from genus! otherwise it would have been impossible for him to have mistaken an elegant Faston for a grotesque Owl; or how could he avoid seeing, that the two figures I had given, in the great edition of the Br. Zool. were not of the same bird, notwith-standing one was lesser than the other, which was occasioned by its being placed in the same plate with another? If they are badly executed, atonement is made by better in the quarto and octavo, or the south editions. If the public (for wasting so much time on so ridiculous a subject) call us a brace of owls, I freely resign to my noble antagonist the superior title of Le grand Duc; for an uncandid cricic, by an easy transition,

Fædaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctus, Ignavus Bubo, dirumque authoribus omen.

the ich

⁺ See there his own words employed against me. Ornithologie, I. 353.

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726.	Hirondelle à queue pointue de Cayenne —		70t
120.	de la Louisiane		699
727.	Toucan verd de Cayenne -	VII.	127

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PL.			DE BUFFON.	
728.	Toucan verd, fa femelle — —	_	VII.	128
729.	Roitelet de la Louisiane — —		V.	129 361
130.	de Buenos Ayres	_		ibid.
731.	Figuier cendré de la Caroline — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	-		301
732.	Crapaud-volant, ou Tette-chevre de la Guiane		VI.	300 547
733-	petit tacheté de Cayenne —			549
735.	ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne —			540
736.	Couroucou à queue rousse de Cayenne — gris à longue queue de Cayenne —	-		293
738.	Petite Alouette de Buenos Ayres —		v.	288
720	Alouette noire de la Encenade Le Fournier de Buenos Ayres —	_	777	23
739.	Guêpier à collier de Madagascar —		VI.	476
741.	Tangara du Mississipi — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0	IV.	252
742.	Perruche des Moluques *		VI.	304

* This beautiful species is far from being confined to the Molucca Islands, for it is found in flocks innumerable in the woods about Botany Bay, on the east coast of New Holland, lat. 34. feveral degrees beyond the limits prescribed to this genus by the Comte de Buffon. It is well figured in the Pl. Enl. and also by Mr. Brown, in tab. VII. p. 14. of his Illustrations of Natural History; and described by Mr. Latham, I. 213. N° 14. B.

Besides this species, the following have ventured to settle in places in the Southern Ocean, beyond the boundaries of the tropic of Capricorn, where they increase and multiply to a pro-

digious degree:

The greater variety of the Cockatoo with a yellow crest, the Pfittacus Cristatus of LIN-NEUS, is found in vast slocks in the same place with the preceding, and fills the woods with its loud and harsh screams.

Captain Furneaux * saw Perroquets on Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 43. 21; and Mr. Anderson saw others of a yellowish color in the same place +; whether these were distinct species we

cannot determine.

The Red-rumped Parrot of Mr. Latham, vol. I. p. 249. N° 50, is an inhabitant of lat. 46. in Dufky Bay in New Zealand. Doctor Forser observed in the same place a small green Parrot; and another species, very large, of a greyish green colour, with a reddish breast; probably the Southern brown Parrot of Mr. Latham, I. 264. N° 70. The Pacific Parrot of Mr. Latham, I. 253. N° 56. Var. B. is a native of the woods of the same bay.

And the Perruche des Terres Magellaniques, before-mentioned, makes the eighth species which we are assured are inhabitants of places to the south of the tropic of Capricorn.

There may be others, such as a gigantic black species, impersectly described in Parkinson's Voyage, 144; and another species I have seen, I believe hitherto undescribed; and a third,

^{*} Cook's Second Voyage, I. 112. † Cook's Third Voyage, I. 109. ‡ Forster's Voy. I. 158.

PL.			DE BU	FFON.
744.	Perruche à tête noire de Cayenne	-	VI.	253
745.	Coq-de-Roche de Perou		IV.	437
746.	Barbu à ventre tacheté de Cayenne	-	VII.	94
	- du Senegal	-		105
747.	Femelle du Coq-de-Roche de Cayenne -		IV.	432
748.	Pic, mâle, de la Encenade	-	VII.	74
	Petit Pic des Moluques	-		68
749.	Le Râle d'eau	-	VIII.	154
750.	Le Râle de Genêt	-		146
751.	La Marouette	MI METERS	1	157
752.	Fauvette tacheté de la Louisiane	_	V.	161
	du Cap de Bonne Esperance —		*****	ibid.
753-	Râle à ventre roux de Cayenne -	-	VIII.	164
754.	Pic varié, mâle, de Virginie — —	-	VII.	75
755.	Le Heron hupé			342
756.	Petit Martin-pêcheur hupé de l'Ise de Luçon -			205
	verd de Cayenne -			218
	fa femelle —	-		ibid.
757.	Martin-pêcheur de Java — —	-		190
758.	Le Bihoreau	-		435
759.	fa femelle – –	-		ibid.
760.	Crapaud-volant varié de Cayenne -	-	VI.	545
761.	Macareux de Kamtschatka —	-	IX.	368
762.	Stercoraire à longue queue de Sibirie -		VIII.	445
763.	Petit Butor de Cayenne -		VII.	430
764.	Coucou tacheté de la Chine -		VI.	378
765.	Couroucou de la Guiane — —		TITT	293
766.	Phalarope de Sibirie — —		VIII.	224
767.	Perruche à front rouge du Bresil —		VI.	268
		,		

also from New Holland, described by Mr. Latham under the name of the CRESTED, I. 250. No 51: but as I am not assured of their latitude, I shall not venture to add them to the list.

In the northern hemisphere, the Carolina Parrot, Arctic Zoology, II. 242. No 132, is sound as high as Virginia; and the Illinois Parrot, No 133, abounds in various parts of the banks of the Missippi, far beyond the tropic of Cancer, even as high as the forests of Niagara, in latitude 43, as I have been informed by a gentleman long resident near that celebrated cataract. I must not omit, that on the western side of America, but in somewhat lower latitudes, Parrots have been seen by the Spaniards about Trinity Harbour, in latitude 41. 7 *; all which proves incontestably the extensive habitation of this most numerous genus.

^{*} BARRINGTON'S Mifcel. 489. 491.

801.

802.

803.

- armé du Senegal

Le Garrot

Le Millouin

IX.

99

222

216

PL.		DE BU	FEON
804.	Canard Simon Law D	DE BO	FFON.
805.	Canard Siffleur de St. Domingue Sarcelle, mâle, de la Chine	IX.	185
806.	fa femelle		276
807.	Vanneau armé de Goa	VIII.	ibid.
808.	Canard du Maragnan	IX.	255
809.	L'Organiste de St. Domingue	IV.	290
810.	Tangara jaune à tête noire de Cayenne		255
811.	La Talève de Madagascar Le Coucou	VIII.	194
812.	Coucou tacheté de Cayenne	VI.	305
813.	des Paletuviers de Cayenne		411
814.	- petit de l'Isle Panay		40I 382
815.	verdâtre de Madagascar		364
816.	de la Caroline		400
817.	Le Jabiru de Cayenne	VII.	280
818.	Le Courly	VIII.	19
819.	verd de Cayenne		29
821.	Le Tétéma de Cayenne —	IV.	43
822.		14.	475
	Fourmillier à oreilles blanches de Cayenne — — — fa femelle — — — grivelé de Cayenne — — —		ibid.
823.	grivelé de Cayenne -		472
	tacheté de Cayenne		480
824.	Coucou des Philippines	VI.	369
825.	Le Canard fiffleur — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	IX.	169
826.	Le Chevalier rayé >	VII.	183
828.		IV.	516
829.	Le Soui, ou petit Tinamou de Cayenne -		512
830.	Tinamou varié de Cayenne — — — — — — — — — — — — Le Soui, ou petit Tinamou de Cayenne — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		534
124	fa femelle — — —		ibid.
831.	Gobe-mouche à poitrine orangé de Cayenne —	93.5	557
000	petit tacheté de Cayenne — —	WIII	555
832.	Le Guignard — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	VIII.	87
833.	— du Senegal — — —		100
835.	Vanneau armé de la Louisiane -		65
836.	de Cayenne – –		66
837.	Petite Perruche, appellé la petite Jaseuse	VI.	281
838.	Perruche à front jaune de Cayenne -		

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839.	Le Perroquet criq de Cayenne	-	VI.	228
840.	tavoua de Cayenne -	-		240
841.	Courly, hupé de Madagascar	-	VIII.	33
842.	Le Corlieu — — —	-	7777	27
843.	Le Beccasseau, ou Cul-blanc	-	VII.	534
844.	Le Chevalier — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	- Constant		511
845. 846.	Jacana du Bresil —		VIII.	513 192
847.	Petit Râle de Cayenne —	-		167
848.	Le Courlan de Cayenne -	_	VII.	442
849.	Râle à longue bec de Cayenne	_	VIII.	163
850.	La petite Alouette de Mer	-	VII.	540
851.	L'Alouette de Mer	-		548
852.	Le Cincle — — —	-	TITT	553
853.	Le Vanneau Suisse — —		VIII.	60
854.	La Bernache — — —	_	IX.	68
856.	Le Coulon-chaud		VIII.	93
857.	gris de Cayenne —			133
858.	Heron brun de Cayenne -	_	VII.	381
859.	agamie de Cayenne	-		382
860.	L'Onoré rayé de Cayenne -	-		432
861.	Le Perroquet meunier de Cayenne —	_	VI.	225
862.	d'Amboine -	-	XIII	122
863.	Pic à cravate noire de Cayenne —	_	VII.	35
864.	La Perruche ara de Cayenne — —		VI. VII.	277
865. 866.	La Grue à collier — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		V 11.	307
867.	Courly à tête nue du Cap de Bonne Esperance —		VIII.	²⁵³ 32
868.	Le Curicaca de Cayenne -		VII.	276
869.	Le Savakou hupé de Cayenne	-		443
870.	Barbu de Mahé — —	_	alon	107
871.	Grand Barbu de la Chine — — —	_		106
872.	Coucou hupé de la côte de Coromandel —	-	VI.	380
873.	Calao des Philippines, ou de Malabar -	-	VII.140	0.149
874.	La Barge — — —	-		500
875.	brune			508
876.	grife	-	VIII.	501
877. 878.	La Poule d'eau L'Echasse — — — —		VIII.	171
9/0.1	, L. Charle			

PL.	NOT THE RESERVE OF TH		
		DE Bu	JFFON.
879.	Le Pic verd, mâle	TTTT	
880.	Pluvier de la côte de Malahar	VII.	
881.	Beccaline de la Chine	VIII.	
882.	La Perdrix de Mer	VII.	1/3
883.	La Beccafine		542
884.	La petite Beccafine		483
885.	La Beccaffe	-	490
886.	Le Heron blanc		462
887.	Perruche de Malac	TIT	363
888.	de Mahé _	VI.	155
889.	La Grue d'Amerique	VII.	154
890.	Calao à bec noir du Senegal	V 11.	308
891.	—— de Manille — — —		141
892.	Courvîte de la côte de Coromandel	VIII.	144
893.	Le Grebifoulque de Cayenne	V 111.	248
894.	Martin-pechêur de la côte de Malahar	VII.	182
895.	Beccalle des savanes de Cavenne	,	481
896.	Poule Sultane de la Chine	VIII.	204
897.	La Favorite de Cayenne		207
898.	Crabier des Philippines		395
899.	Bihoreau de Cayenne		439
900.	Barge rouffe		504
901.	L'Aigrette		372
902.	rousse de la Louisiane		378
903.	Le Guillemot	IX.	350
904.	Le Pluvier doré — — —	VIII.	81
905.	Le Castagneux — — —		244
906.	Heron de la côte de Coromandel	VII.	370
907.	blanc hupé de Cayenne -		380
908.	Crabier de Cayenne		408
909.	de la Louisiane		407
910.	de la côte de Coromandel — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		393
911.	tachatá da la Mantiniana		394
912.	1 - 6:	137	405
913.	T 1 Diament	IX.	I
914.	Courly blanc d'Amerique — — —	VIII.	251
915.	La grande Barge rousse — — —	VII.	41
917.	La petite.Guillemot femelle	IX.	505
918.	Le Pluvian du Senegal	VIII.	354
1		, 111.	104

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PL.		DE BUI	FON.
	To grand Pluvier	VIII.	105
919.	Le grand Pluvier — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	127	90
920.	Le petit Pluvier à collier		ibid.
921.	Description de Mederales	VII.	495
922.	Beccasine de Madagascar — — —	VIII.	71
923.	Le Vanneau varié	1	
924.	La Guifette — — — — —	VII.	339
925.	La grande Aigrette d'Amerique	V 11.	377
926.	Crabier de la Nouvelle Guinée — — —	VIII.	394
927.	Le Comoran — —	IX.	310
928.	Le Canard siffleur hupé — — — —		
929.	L'Huitrier	VIII.	119
930.	Sarcelle de Java —	IX.	275
931.	Le Jougris	VIII.	241
932.	Le Bec-ouvert de Pondichery	VII.	409
933.	Tête du Calao à casque rond — — —	WO GET	159
934.	Bec de l'Oiseau Rhinoceros — — —		161
935.	Harle hupé de Virginie	VIII.	280
936.	Oye de la côte de Coromandel	25120	ibid.
937.		IX.	77
938.	Le Guêpier — — — —	VI.	480
939.	Le Pouacre de Cayenne	VII.	427
940.	Le Merle d'eau — — — —	VIII.	134
941.	Le Grebe *	Here I	227
77-		1	

* "Les Pêcheurs de Picardie vont sur la côte d'Angleterrs dénicher les Grèbes, qui, en effet,
ne nichent pas sur celles de France: ils trouvent ces oiseaux dans des creux de rochers, où
apparemment ils volent saute d'y pouvoir grimper, & d'où il faut que leurs petits se précipitent dans la mer; mais sur nos grands étangs le Grèbe construit son nid avec des roseaux et
des joncs entrelasses."

No man can help being misinformed; but surely the Comte must be possessed of most credulous inattention to a subject, of which he prosesses himself to be the chief of his time, to swallow so gross an imposition. The Grebe builds its nest in England exactly as it does in France; it is formed of reeds and rushes, and resting on the water, affixed to the growing vegetables which surround it. Place or climate alter not the economy of animals; and it would be very wonderful if the Grebes of England should seek the hollows of the cliss impending over the sea, to deposit their eggs, while those of their nigh neighbor France inhabit the fresh-water lakes, and always form a nest as before described. It is highly probable that the Comte de Busson's miss-informer missook the young of the Guillemot, which the sister men of Picardy had brought from our cliss, for those of the Grebe, and made his report accordingly. In a future edition, I dare say that the Comte will transfer this account to p. 350 of his ninth volume; for these only can be the birds which the French sistermen take on our coasts: at the same time let him inform his readers, that, instead of their having a feeble slight, sew birds sly stronger, or with greater rapidity.

PL.			DE BU	FFON.
-				
942.	Le petit Grebe	_	VIII.	232
943.	Grebe de la Louisiane			240
944.	Grebe hupé	-		233
945.	Castagneux des Philippines		100	246
946.	La Sarcelle	-	IX.	260
947.	La petite Sarcelle	-		265
948.	Sarcelle de la Louisiane, dite la Religieuse -	_		284
949.	mâle, de la côte de Coromandel	_	Basil	274
950.	fa femelle	-	T. T.	ibid.
951.	Le Harle, mâle	-	VIII.	267
952.	L'Imbrim des Mers du Nord —	-		258
953.	Le Harle, femelle		1	267
954.	Le Canard à longue queue —	- Innerent	IX.	199
955.	- jensen de la Louisiane -	-	1	174
956.	La grande Macreuse —	-	-	242
957.	Pelican brun d'Amerique		VIII.	306
958.	Le Chipeau —	-	IX.	187
959.	L'Anhinga de Cayenne — —	_	VIII.	448
960.	noir de Cayenne —	_		ibid.
961.	Le grand Fregate de Cayenne -	- Streets		381
962.	Le Puffin	-	IX.	321
963.	Albatros de la Chine — —	-		347
964.	Le Damier — — —	-		304
965.	Pelican des Philippines — —	-	VIII.	308
966.	Sarcelle, mâle, de Cayenne, ditte le Soucrourou	-	IX.	279
967.	- à queue epineuse de Cayenne -			282
968.	de la Guadeloupe	-	*****	283
969.	Le petit Goiland	-	VIII.	430
970.	La Mouette rieuse —	-	TYT	433
971.	Le Souchet — — —	-	IX.	191
972.	fa femelle —	-	THIT	ibid.
973.	Le Fou de Cayenne — —	-	VIII.	374
974.	brun de Cayenne -		IX.	ibid.
975.	Le Manchot des Isles Malouines Courly à col blanc de Cayenne		VIII.	399
976.	La grande Mouette cendrée		¥ 111.	47
977.	La Macreuse — — —		IX.	428
978.	Paille-en queue de l'Ise de France		VIII.	234
979.	Le beau Canard hupé de la Caroline		IX.	357 245
980.	fa femelle —			ibid.
981.	AN AVINVATO	. 1		
	R		982.	Ove
			, , ,	,

Pr.			De Bui	FFON.
982.	Oye du Cap de Bonne Esperance -	-	IX.	79?
983.	fa femelle —			ibid.
984.	Le Manchot hupé de Siberie *			409
985.	L'Oye fauvage — — —	-		30
986.	Le Fou tacheté de Cayenne -	-	VIII.	375
987.	L'Hirondelle de mer — —	-		331
988.	de Cayenne -	-		346
989.	Le Canard mufqué — — —		IX.	162
990.	Le Noir-manteau — — —	-	VIII.	405
991.	Le Stercoraire — —	-		441
992.	Le Plongeon — — —	CONTRACT		254
993.	Le Petrel, ou l'Oiseau tempête -	-	IX.	327
994.	Le Goiland blanc du Spitzberg -		VIII.	422
995.	Canard du nord, appellé le Marchand -	-	IX.	244
996.	La petite Hirondelle de mer — —	_	VIII.	337
997.	Mouette brune de la Louisiane -			461
998.	Paille en queue de Cayenne -			454
999.	Sarcelle de l'Isle Ferroe -	- Innues Co	IX.	278
1000.	d'Egypte	-		273
1001.	Le Morillon — — —	-		227
1002.	Le Millouinan	-		221
1003.	Le Pingoin			390
1004.	fa femelle —			ibid.
1005.	Le Manchot des Hottentots	-		402
1006.				68
1007.	Le Canar dbrun			
100%.	Canard de Miclon —		279	252
1000.	Culture do 1711/10/12		-	202
			1	

^{*} Le Compe de Buffon very properly admits the impropriety of this appellation, for the whole genus is confined to the fouth of the equator, first appearing on the coasts of New Guinea, is continued on some of the coasts of New Holland to Kerguelin's Land, the Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Isles, Terra del Fuego, and even to the islands of ice within the Antarctic cirle.

